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NEWS FROM NORTH CHINA.

PLAGUE REPORTS FROM MANCHURIA.

NO DANGER OF SPREADING SOUTHWARD.

GREATLY EXAGGERATED, SAYS NORTH MANCHURIAN
PLAGUE PREVENTION SERVICE.

STRONG PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

Stories have recently come to hand of the outbreak of pneumonia plague in Mongolia and two days ago we reprinted a serious account of the state of affairs in that country from the *Peking and Tientsin Times*.

According to the *N.C. Daily News* the following communication was issued from the North Manchurian Plague Prevention Service, dated Harbin, January 8th:—

So much sensational news has been published in newspapers about the present pneumonia plague epidemic in Mongolia that the following bulletin may prove useful:

(1) Towards the end of November, 1926, news reached us in an indirect way regarding the probable existence of plague in Outer Mongolia. In spite of our efforts no confirmation could be obtained until the beginning of December when reports began to appear in the Harbin newspapers apparently substantiating the news. These published detailed information about the plague, supplied by travellers and chauffeurs returning from Mongolia to Manchouli. Most of them spoke at first of extensive outbreaks threatening to invade Manchuria.

(2) The news contained in the newspapers may be summarized as follows: From spring, 1926, onwards a high mortality was said to have been observed among the *tarbagans* in Outer Mongolia. This was at the time ascribed to the prevailing dry weather. But it might have been partly due to plague, since during the autumn (hunting season) suspicious cases were observed among marmot hunters. These were at first only isolated ones, being confined to the nomads. Later on (October-November) the epidemic seems to have invaded more populous regions. The first distributing centre seems to have been between Sanpeitzu (or Sanbes, commercial centre on the Kerulen River, 300 E. miles South-west of Manchouli on the route to Urga) and Che Chen Han (also on the Kerulen River halfway between Sanpeitzu and Urga). Here the disease was said to have claimed 500 victims in two days (1). It was further maintained that the panic-stricken inhabitants fled and that the refugees were probably responsible for infecting two new foci, namely:

- (a) Sanpeitzu, where pneumonic plague was said to prevail;
- (b) A locality 60 E. miles south of Urga.

This spread of the disease to Sanpeitzu and westwards was confirmed by a wire we received on December 13th from a supposedly reliable source at Manchouli which spoke of serious outbreaks both at Sanpeitzu and near Urga.

A True Picture.

Senior Medical Officer Chun with a medical contingent proceeded to Hailar and Manchouli on December 16th to investigate and adopt all necessary precautions. Neither we nor the Medical Department of the Chinese Eastern Railway, have so far received direct official news from Mongolia; it is also doubtful if the Plague Prevention Bureau at Chita (Transbaikalia) has any official information. Luckily we are able to obtain reliable news from various sources, which supplement and confirm one another and thus provide a more or less true picture of the situation. This information may now be summarized:

There is no doubt that exceedingly dry weather prevailed in Outer Mongolia in the summer of 1926. As past experience has taught us, a close connection exists between dry weather and spread of the plague among the *tarbagans*.

Reports of suspicious human cases occurring between Che Chen Han and Sanpeitzu (on the caravan route from Manchouli to Urga) had reached Urga about November 20th, 1926, and two Russian medical officers had prepared to leave Urga for the plague focus:

The existence of this focus seems confirmed. It appears that the Mongolian authorities took strict measures, including a cordon round this area;

News about the spread of plague to Urga is not confirmed; Sanpeitzu was free from the disease up to December 21st, 1926. The plague had already subsided towards middle of December in the focus near Che Chen Han, since part of the medical personnel departed at that time.

Danger Never Serious.

A distance of 200 E. miles roughly separates each of the stations Manchouli, Sanpeitzu, Che Chen Han and Urga.

The danger of Manchuria was never particularly great, even if the worst reports turned out true. For in addition to our precautions there is not much traffic between Manchuria and Mongolia. Caravans (tho' needless) a week to reach Manchouli from Sanpeitzu so that individuals, infected at the latter would be isolated when arriving in Chinese territory and would be therefore detected. Motor-cars take only a couple of days, but these are few in number and easily controlled; moreover the passengers must be well off in order to afford such travelling while the chauffeurs are all Russians. Consequently they are not likely to be in close contact with the poor Chinese in their crowded winter quarters where the disease may assume epidemic proportions.

On the other hand the presumable existence of plague in Outer Mongolia, perhaps even as near as Sanpeitzu (as seemed to be the case at the time) made it necessary for our Service to adopt the strictest preventive measures in Manchuria. These include:

- (a) At Manchouli:—
(1) Stopping all ingress except at two points where all arrivals are medically examined;
- (2) Refusing permits to motor cars and caravans to Mongolia;
- (3) House to house inspection;
- (4) Examination of passengers arriving by rail from Siberia;
- (5) Examination of Chinese Eastern Railway passengers.

These measures came in full force on December 15th, to be enforced for one month at least.

- (b) At Hailar:—
Similar measures were started at Hailar where Dr. Liu of the Government Hospital is stationed, as Senior Medical Executive.

(c) At Dalainor (Coal Mines).—
Here similar precautions are carried out by the Chinese Eastern Railway with a special doctor in charge.

It would seem that the critical time has passed for no further plague cases have been reported from the infected centre in Mongolia since December 13th. Our anti-plague measures are still being enforced on the border between Manchuria and Mongolia.

WU LIEN TSE,
Director and C.M.O.

PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY

CONFUSION.

BANKRUPTCY EXPECTED IN
TO DAYS.

BACK TO WAGONS AND SEDAN CHAIRS!

The Peking-Hankow Railway line is divided into several sections and is under many different authorities at present; it is reported, states a native news agency message of January 10th.

Southern and northern sections guard their own interests without interfering with the middle portion.

With reference to the southern part, trains are only travelling as far as Liulin. Business has been affected by military transportation to such an extent that at present railway officials and employees have received no pay for four months. At the New Year they were given 40 per cent. of one month's salary.

Due to local shortages, fuel is imported from the north and it is said that the daily income of the line is only sufficient to cover the coal costs.

Local officials predict that the line will be bankrupt within 60 days; if present conditions are not alleviated.

Traffic between Liulin and Hainyang has not yet been restored. Passengers travelling in that district must walk, go by wagons or sedan chairs—Chang Mei.

WORK STOPPED AT MUKDEN ARSENAL.

"DISTURBING INFLUENCES AT WORK."

FRIENDS OF YANG YU TING IN TROUBLE!

Instructions have come from Peking to suspend work at the Arsenal and at the new factory constructed by General Sutton, says the *Manchuria Daily News* of January 7th. Not unnaturally this has caused no little consternation in official and business circles.

Especially as all payments are suspended. Consequently fengpiao has taken another headlong plunge, opening this morning at \$6.40 to the yen and closing at \$6.49.

Disturbing influences are at work. Their first evidence may be traced to the report which emanated from Tientsin some ten days ago to the effect that Marshal Chang Tso Lin had given orders for disciplinary measures to be instituted against General Yang Yu Ting and Mr. Cheng Chien.

Yang Yu Ting Summoned To Peking.

Then General Yang Yu Ting was summoned by his chief to proceed to Peking in order to advise in respect of the new situation which had arisen by reason of the elimination of General Chin Yun Peng as prospective Premier. On the surface it seemed as if General Yang and Marshal Chang Tso Lin had come the intelligence of the arrest and execution at Harbin of General Yang Chao, a close friend of Yang Yu Ting, while it was also reported that Cheng Chien was under surveillance in Peking.

High Officials "Uncomfortable."

At the same time a special delegate, Li Shao Po, sent by Marshal Chang, appears in Mukden vested with full powers. This representative examines the accounts of the military clothing factory and of the commissariat department both of which are in charge of General Wang Tai Chun, another friend of Yang Yu Ting's, collects all documents and papers and places them under seal. General Wang resigns. Mr. Li then proceeds to the Arsenal, the accounts of which are dealt with in like manner. Consequently men in high places are not feeling at all comfortable.

The suspension of arsenal activity is not interpreted as an indication that the projected Ankuochun campaign against the Cantonese has been abandoned. It is regarded as a successful effort on the part of the enemies of General Yang Yu Ting to have this administration investigated in the hope that it will lead to loss of his high position and emoluments.

It is understood that General Yang Cho's third wife and family, who resided in the International Settlement of Mukden, escaped to Dairen.

CHIANG-KAI-SHEK'S CHALLENGE?

HANKOW CONCESSION WILL NOT BE HANDED BACK.

BRITISH ALLIES WARNED.

Messages from Hankow received to-day state, says a Shanghai paper of January 15th that at the welcome meeting held in his honour General Chiang Kai Shek, delivered a speech in the course of which he declared that they will handle "without gloves" any Power which would assist the British by the same method as they had adopted against the British, and emphasised that, at any sacrifice, they will not return the British Concession to the British, since it is already taken back by their hands.

Russian Eyes on Manchuria.

At the same meeting, M. Borodin, the Russian adviser, also spoke to a large audience to the effect that "our enemy is in the North. We, therefore, must hang together to overthrow Chang Tso Lin, Wu Pei Fu, and Sun Chuan Fang by all means."

A Sikh's Nonsense.

Peculiar attention was drawn to some 15 Sikhs, formerly employees of the British Municipal Council, who participated in the meeting. One of them addressed the audience and said that their treatment of the Chinese was somewhat oppressive, but they were obliged to do so according to the order of the British. The Sikh speaker added that they are also an oppressed nation, under the yoke of the Britishers.

(Continued on page 3.)



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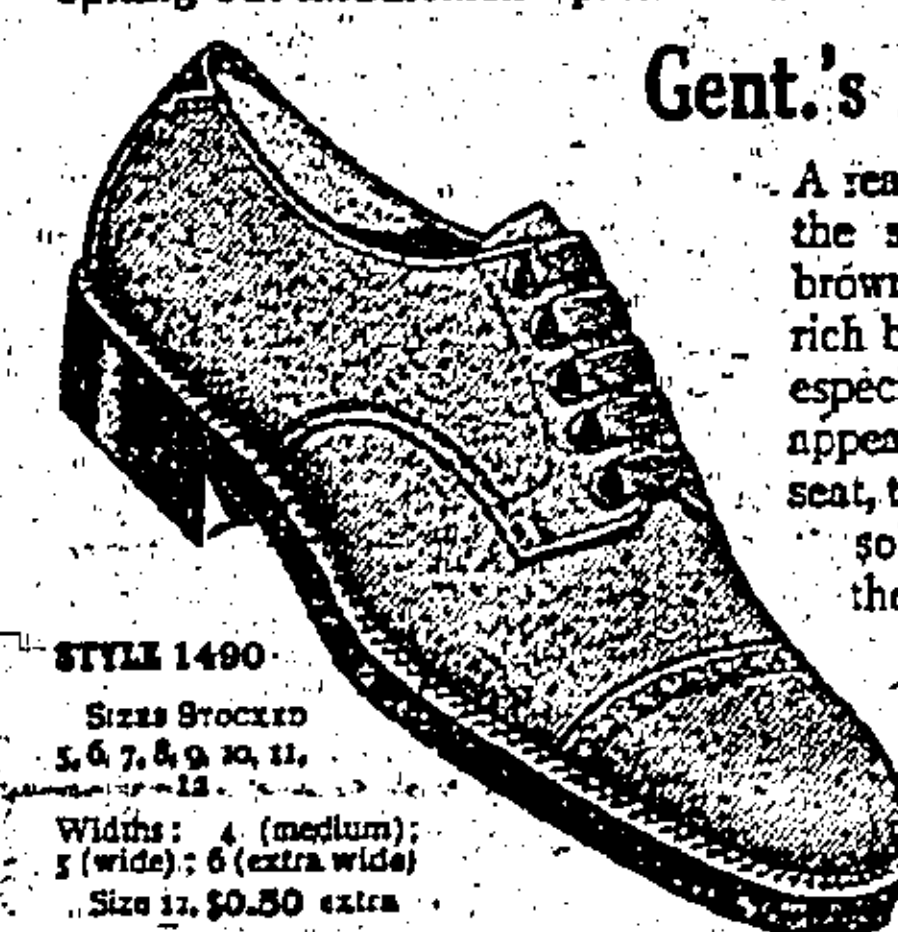
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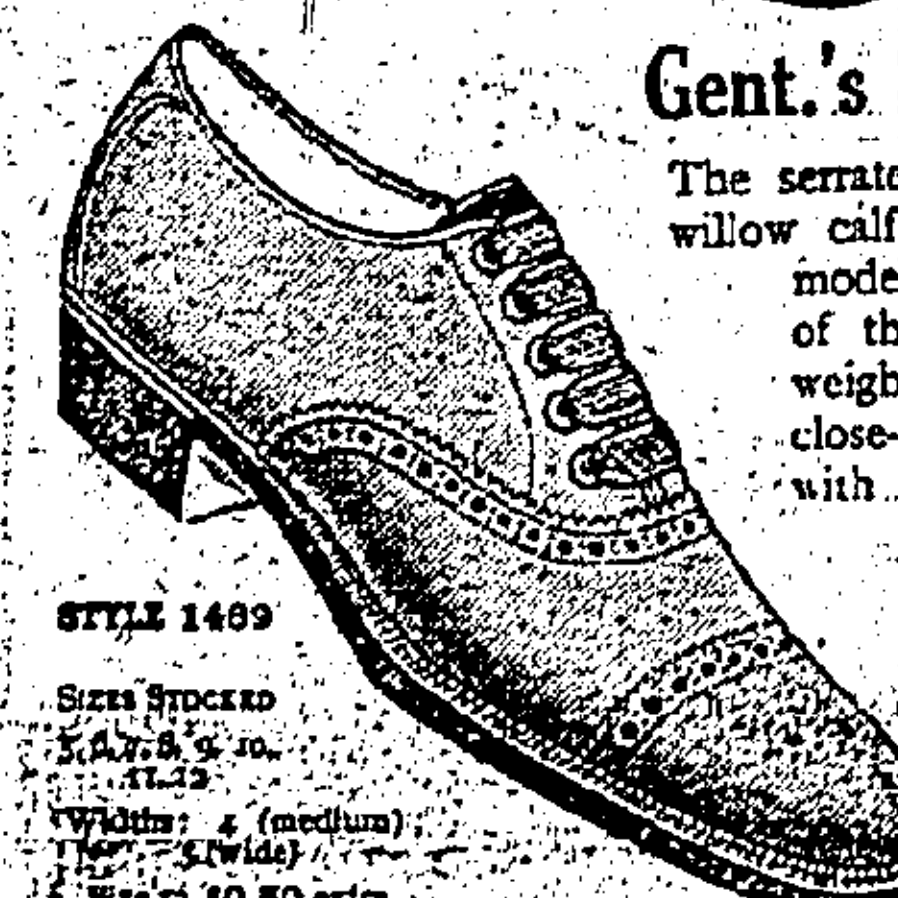
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[L.P.B.]

THE TASHI LAMA IN PEKING.

DIGNIFIED AND GENTLE
PERSONALITY.

INTERVIEWED IN KWANG
HSU'S DEATH CHAMBER.

All China's hopes in Tibet revolve round the person of the Tashi Lama, one of the two Grand Lamas of Lamaistic Buddhism, who is now an exile in Peking, and the following account of an interview which the Observer had with him is interesting.

"It is difficult, the correspondent says, to reconcile the Tashi with either a political purpose or a vendetta. A man of altogether benevolent appearance, he spends four hours a day in solitary prayer, and the remainder of the time in reading the classics and in receiving the faithful, who lay all the riches of Central Asia at his feet. Mongolia is particularly worshipful, for their own Living Buddha at Urga is subordinate to the Tashi, who is regarded as ultimate sovereign.

Island Palace Of Forbidden City. His Holiness is averse from receiving Westerners. That he saw me at all was perhaps due to a persistence that spread over half a year, reinforced by several calls at his palace. This is the island palace of the Forbidden City, where the ill-fated Emperor Kwang Hsu languished to his death in 1908, dying mysteriously a few days before the masterful Empress Dowager, who took the helm of State out of his hands after he had initiated the "100 days' reforms."

Entourage Of 800 Monks. The Tashi greeted me in Kwang Hsu's death-chamber. But first I had to undergo a lesson in etiquette, which took place in the vast courtyard of the palace during morning Mass. From the rooms all around me came low monotonous chants, rising and falling like a wind through the trees, and then fading altogether into deep religious quiet. Three hundred unseen monks, the entourage of the Pontiff, were on their knees, counting their beads behind those blank walls.

I busied myself with the rite expected of me while their prayers bowed and ebbed. My cicerone, described magniloquently on his visiting card as "Chargé d'Affaires to His Holiness the Tashi Lama," then invested me with a ceremonial scarf, and ushered me through another courtyard into an inner apartment.

The Living Buddha. Here I beheld the Living Buddha himself, the Godhead of the Lamas, "the jewel among the great scholars," clad in a capacious yellow robe which revealed only the edge of his yellow Tibetan top-boots. He rose from the 'ang, smiled benignly, and motioned me to a low seat on his left. This I took after I had bowed the scarf into his hands.

My six months' wait for the interview had compelled an image of a personage as once forbidding and aloof. Any trepidation I had on that account, however, was soon to be melted under the influence of his engaging manner.

A Strange Interview. And so began a strange interview. A sprightly youth the interpreter had seemed in the courtyard, full of reminiscences of his life in Darjeeling. But this was the holy of holies to him; he remained bent and awed, peering across at me for my questions, which he retailed to his divinity with downcast head. The pontiff responded over the half-prostrate intermediary, speaking in soft caressing tones.

There were to be no political confidences. His Holiness had no other mission than to speak the Lamaistic word to the faithful. "He would, perhaps, go on to Urga, there to comfort his Mongolian flock. Pilgrims were pressing him daily to show himself on the Mongolian steppes to those nomad people, who have ascribed their eminence and even their vigour on the altar of Lamaism. Perhaps he would soon return to Shigatze. His answers revealed no definite purpose, and evaded all questions about conditions in Tibet.

(Continued on next column).

PREPARING THE WAY IN KIUKIANG.

SIEGE OF THE CONCESSION.

TENSION BEFORE THE
OUTBREAK.

The following letter, which appears in a recent number of the N.O. Daily News, was written on January 3rd at Kiukiang and is of special interest as showing the thoroughness with which the ground was prepared for what followed.

Both the anti-British and anti-Christian feeling are growing tender and tender now. Speeches were delivered here and there in the main streets by the Students Union to stir up anti-Christian feelings of the populace and an immense quantity of inflammatory literature was distributed on Christmas Day.

Concession "In Blits" Of Siege. Upon the notification of the British Consul here, all the British and foreign women have come down from Kuling and are living in the concession, while some have gone downstream. The entrances of the concession are being guarded by armed British marines inside to prevent any unlawful occurrence and by the armed nationalist soldiers outside, with some police standing between them. There are pickets always patrolling near the entrances to see that no food stuff is to be brought into the concession. The tyranny of the labourers is also prevailing. It is learnt that special provision has been well prepared against starvation. Steamers are ordered by the Labour Union to anchor in the middle of the river, and are not allowed to touch the bank till the strike is settled.

Hot Air, Meetings And Processions.

For the purpose of celebrating the victory of the Northern Punitive Expedition and the inauguration of the formal government of the Nationalist Party, a "mass" meeting was held on January 1st, 1927, after the usual custom of reading of Dr. Sun's will, delivering hot speeches, distributing of leaflets, shouting of slogans, etc., and the meeting ended with the general parade. In the evening about 100 different bodies of people attended the lantern procession which, representing every walk of life, wormed through the narrow street which were crowded with lookers-on. Only Kuan Kya Middle, the only anti-mission school in Kiukiang and some primary schools participated in the procession; other schools, such as St. John's School and William Nash College and Girls' High School and Knowles Women Bible School were all standing out of this celebration. These schools celebrated on that day, but did not join that crowd.

BANQUE FRANCO-CHINOISE.

The Banque Franco-Chinoise notifies us that it is doubling its paid up capital, raising it from Frs.20,000,000 to Frs.40,000,000 by the issue of 40,000 shares of Frs.500 each, which have been entirely subscribed on the first two days 17th and 18th inst., opened for subscription.

The dividend for the financial year 1925-26 has been fixed at 12 per cent. while the reserves have been increased to Frs.12,250,000. The current and deposit accounts have increased during the period concerned from Frs.263,000,000 to Frs.560,000,000.

Highest Respect For King George.

In truth, he seemed to regard me more as a journalist. He inquired first about His Majesty's health, and embarrassed me slightly by his questions about the dealings of the Royal Family. He said he entertained the highest respect for the King, whom he had met in India. He spoke of the cordial relations that had subsisted between the Tashi and Great Britain ever since Warren Hastings established relations with Shigatze. He hoped with many smiles that these relations would long continue, accompanying this pleasant by a return presentation of another scarf, which ceremony marked the end of the audience.

As I turned my head in closing the door, I saw the Grand Lama resume his statuesque pose and the telling of his beads of gold.

STRIKE OF ALL WOMEN SUGGESTED.

A PLAN TO MAKE MORE
MARRIAGES POSSIBLE.

A permanent strike of all women employees in offices, shops, and factories in order that men's earnings might be increased and that more men might marry, was suggested by Dr. James Fenton, Kensington's medical officer of health, at the Institute of Hygiene.

"The rivalry of women, with their husbands and fathers in the labour field is suicidal," he said. "The wages of the husband and father being reduced by women, who undersell him, the wife and mother must give her working day to make up the difference."

Dr. Fenton said that if his suggestion for a strike was carried out men's employment and earnings would be so much improved that the number able to afford marriage would be considerably increased. Many young couples previously barely able to live on the man's salary would be able to afford domestic assistance. A considerable number of the young women who went on strike would be absorbed in occupations just as congenial.

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

JANUARY 1927, 1927.	
B. K. Bank	1110 buy.
Do. London	217 nom.
Chartered Bank	231 nom.
Mercantile Bank A.S.B.	232 nom.
Do. U.S.	213 buy.
P. & O. Bank	292 buy.
East Asia Bank	284 nom.
Canton Insurance	355 buy.
China Underwriters	145 nom.
North China Ins.	145 nom.
Union Insurance	324 buy.
Yangtze Insurance	324 buy.
China Fire Insurance	320 buy.
Hong Kong Fire Ins.	315 buy.
Do. (old)	320 buy.
Hong Kong (new)	325 sel.
Indo-China (Fr.)	1110 nom.
Do. (old)	343 buy.
Shell Transport	37 buy, 64 m.
Star Ferries	468 a.
Waterboats	115 buy.
China Sugar	321 buy, 22 sel.
Malayan Sugar	330 nom.
Bengal	247 nom.
Kailash Mining	150 nom.
Langkat (combined)	25 nom.
Do. (single)	124 nom.
S'hai Explorations	114 nom.
Shanghai Loans	114 nom.
Rails	24 nom.
Trouth Mines	21 buy.
Ural Caspian	21 nom.
H.K. & K. Wharf	1410 buy, 113 sel. & a.
H.K. & W. Docks	340 buy, & a.
Hongkong	116 nom.
New Engineering	116 nom.
Shanghai Docks	110 nom.
H.K. & S. Hotels	730 buy, 74 a.
Hong Kong Lands	355 buy, 564 a.
Hong Kong Realty	35 nom.
H.K. Territorial	314 sel.
Humphreys & Tate	338 nom.
Prince's Buildings	338 nom.
Rural Lands	314 nom.
Swo Cottons	116 sel.
Oriental	116 sel.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	116 sel.
Do. (new)	116 sel.
China Houses	116 sel.
H.K. Tramways	116 sel.
Peak Tram (old)	116 sel.
Do. (new)	116 sel.
Singapore Tractions	116 sel.
Taxis	116 sel.
Amusements	116 sel.
Canton Ice	116 sel.
Cement (combined)	116 sel.
Do. (old)	116 sel.
Do. (new)	116 sel.
China Lights (comb.)	116 sel.
Do. (old)	116 sel.
Do. (new)	116 sel.
Cable Providers	116 sel.
Construction	116 sel.
Dairy Farms	116 sel.
United Assets	116 sel.
Hong Kong Metals	116 sel.
Macao Electric	116 sel.
H.K. Ropes (old)	116 sel.
Do. (new)	116 sel.
Lane Crawford	116 sel.
Mackintosh	116 sel.
Sinco	116 sel.
United Assets	116 sel.
Watson	116 sel.
Wm. Powell	116 sel.
Telephones	116 sel.
buy—bayers; sel—sellers; nom—nominal.	

EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUSSIA, January 18th.

Paris	122
Geneva	25.19
Berlin	20.45
Vienna	34.44
Helsingfors	1924
Rio	6.25/32
New York	4.85/5/16
Amsterdam	12.13
Stockholm	18.13
Copenhagen	18.21
Madrid	30.02
Buenos Aires	46.15/32
Brussels	34.90
Milan	112
Oslo	19.02
Prague	163
Lisbon	247/32
Bombay	1/81/32
Yokohama	2/05/32
Shanghai	2/6
Hong Kong	1/11
Silver (spot)	25.15/16
Silver (forward)	254

QUEEN'S

TO-DAY till
SATURDAY.

ERNST LUBITSCH

Production

Lady Windermere's Fan

From the play by Oscar Wilde

WARNER BROS.

Ronald Colman

(by Arrangement with Samuel Goldwyn)

Irene Rich

May McAvoy

Bert Lytell

Edward Martindel

Directed by ERNST LUBITSCH

Scenario by Julien Josephson

STAR

TO-DAY till
SATURDAY.

TOM MOORE



TOM MOORE and HELENE CHADWICK
"FROM THE GROUND UP"
A GOLDWYN PICTURE

FROM THE GROUND UP.

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

Report of the Compagnie de Commerce et de Navigation d'Extrême-Orient, Saigon, for January 12th: Our market remains quiet with practically no change in the prices. The tendency is weak for rice, but prices for broken are firm owing to a sharp demand from Europe for March/April delivery. The supply of paddy at Cholon is still rather poor and regular arrivals cannot be expected before the second half of February, viz., after Chinese New Year. The total amount of rice expected from January 1st to December 31st, 1926, is 1,377,163,148 tons against 1,458,372,836 in 1925. We quote to-day white Saigon rice No. 1 25% broken round ground—Hong Kong \$7.25 per picul of 134 lbs. f.o.b. Saigon; 20.12/4 per cwt. f.o.b. Saigon; yen 7.40 per picul of 134 lbs. f.o.b. Saigon. White Saigon rice No. 2 sifted, Japan quality: Hong Kong \$6.90 per picul of 134 lbs. f.o.b. Saigon; 20.11/8 per cwt. f.o.b. Saigon; yen 6.95 per picul of 134 lbs. f.o.b. Saigon. For January-February shipment.

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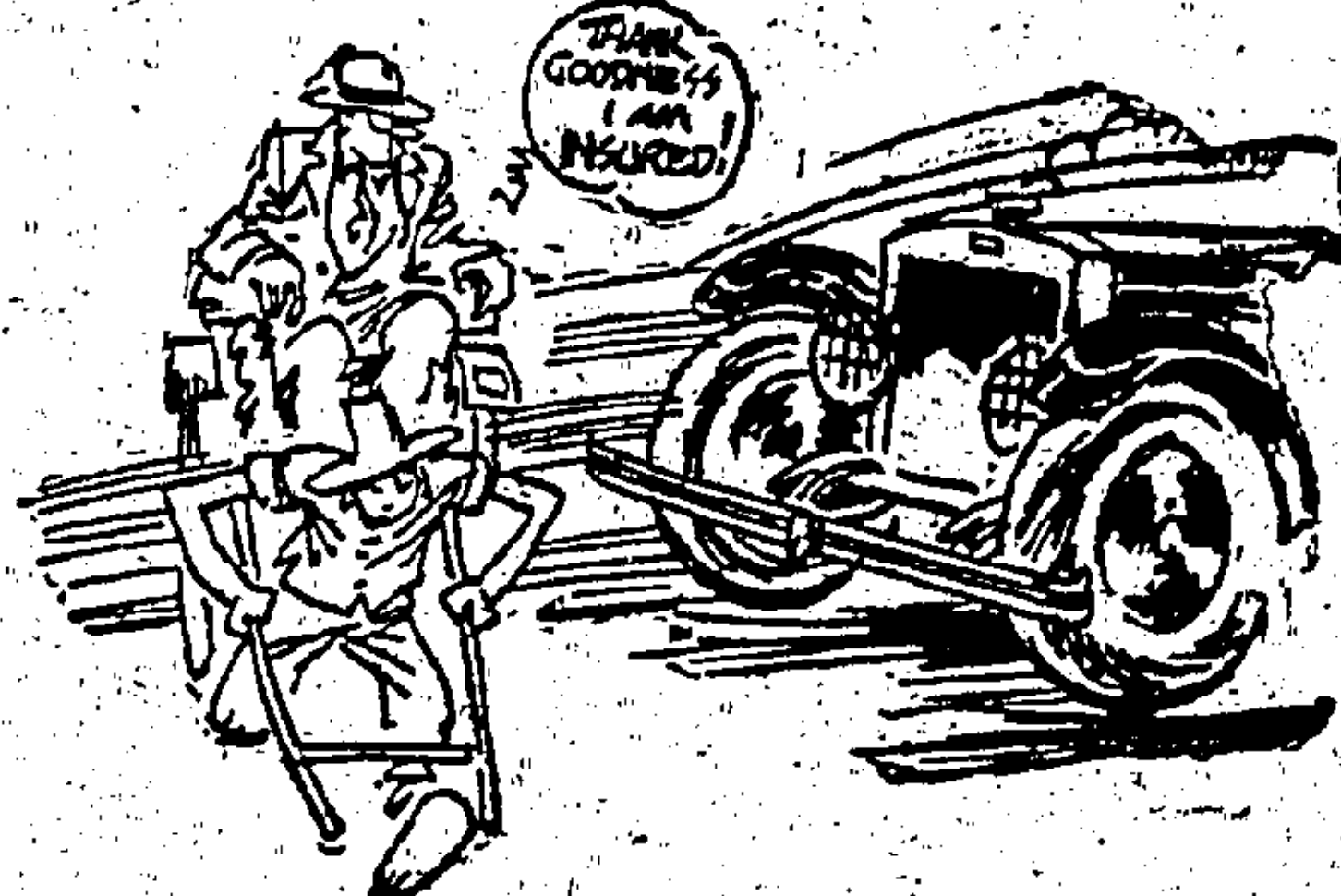
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HONG KONG



RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS LOOTED AT FOCHOW

ARRIVAL OF REFUGEE PRIESTS,
MISSIONARIES AND SISTERS
IN HONG KONG.

GHASTLY STORIES OF STUDENTS' OUTRAGE.

BABIES FROM THE ORPHANAGE SOLD
IN THE STREETS; OLDER GIRLS
SENT TO BROTHELS.FURTHER TROUBLE ON THE "HAICHING"
AT AMOY.

The "Reuter" cable received a few days ago regarding the looting of various religious institutions and residences at Fochow by a mob of student soldiers, and the abandonment of these missions, has been fully confirmed by the arrival here yesterday on the Douglas steamer "Haiching" of a number of refugee priests, missionaries, and sisters from this area.

These refugees, comprising Spanish and American Dominican Fathers, Spanish Sisters and French Sisters, as well as a number of missionaries, had graphic and ghastly stories to relate on their arrival here. About 300 children were kidnapped by the rioters from the Holy Infants Orphanage. The babies were sold in the streets of Fochow at \$3 each, and the older girls were sent to brothels.

When the "Haiching," carrying the refugees arrived at Amoy on Tuesday, it was discovered that a number of the students who had been concerned in the rioting and looting were on board. They went ashore and collected a number of partisans, until eventually some 5,000 people had assembled on the Bund. The students demanded that three little girls who had been brought on board by Sisters from Pagoda be handed over to them, and also one Father.

The intervention of the British Consul, the American Consul, French Consul and a Chinese Official, who came on board the "Haiching," proved unavailing. They were powerless, against the students in the absence of a British warship, and eventually, to prevent a serious outbreak of trouble, which appeared imminent at any moment, the students demands were granted. Even then the students demurred, and wanted the ship held up until the whole of the refugees had been put ashore at Amoy, but finally they left the ship with the three children and the priest, and the steamer was allowed to depart for Hong Kong.

THE REFUGEES' STORY.

DRIVEN FROM PLACE TO PLACE.

When a Daily Press representative boarded the Haiching shortly after her arrival yesterday afternoon the tragic and ghastly story was related to him by several of the unfortunate refugees with whom he conversed.

Standing on deck or in the saloon in little groups, the party presented a woe-begone appearance. The Dominican Fathers with their hastily packed hand grips, containing the barest essentials and a change of clothing were many of them unshaven; the Sisters, some in their customary dress, others attired in the European costumes in which they had been compelled to disguise themselves in order to escape conversation as they realised that at last they had passed from a time of nightmare trouble and danger into a haven of safety. All of this party especially the Sisters, spoke with deep and obvious sorrow of the fate of the orphans who had been in their care and charge.

The Haiching brought to Hong Kong five Spanish Fathers of the Spanish Dominican Mission, and five American Fathers of the American Mission. Also twelve Spanish Sisters from the same Mission and six French Sisters from the Holy Infants Orphanage. They were met on arrival here by Bishop Valterra, Father G. M. Spada, and other Fathers of local Procurations.

How the trouble started. The following story gleaned by our representative from the refugees will give an indication of the gravity of the situation in the Fochow district.

It appears that the trouble started last Thursday. On that day Chinese students, accompanied by military officers visited the Holy Infants Orphanage. They demanded the right to inspect the institution and the children there. Permission for this was granted, and Chinese doctors, followed by the students, carried out their examination. When their inspection terminated, they expressed their satisfaction and said that everything

was perfectly all right, and that they need have no more fear. The students left the premises and the Sisters continued their duties thinking that there would be no further interference with the routine. Much to their surprise, however, a band of student-soldiers supported by a mob turned up on Friday, the following day. They carried off between 250 and 300 children, broke into a general riot and ended by looting and smashing property in the Orphanage, the windows, and furniture all being broken. The mob did not actually assault the Sisters, but threats were issued. The position became so bad that the Sisters were forced to take refuge and sought the protection of the American Dominican Fathers at Nantai.

Further Raids. In the meanwhile the Spanish Dominican Fathers College was raided by the student-soldiers, and here again the Fathers had to seek other refuge. They fled to the Spanish Bishop's residence at Nantai, where they found shelter with Bishop Aguirre.

The next thing to happen was that that Bishop's residence and the Seminary were looted by a mob of yelling rioters. From here the Spanish Fathers were forced to seek protection of the American Dominican Mission.

On the Saturday, the Spanish Bishop and the Spanish Fathers escaped in Pagoda, a short distance away from Fochow.

"Killing The Babies." On Sunday-afternoon, about 4.30 a message was received at the American Dominican Mission that the students were preparing to add to their outrages by raiding the American premises.

It was also learned that the students had played on the feelings of the mob by placarding the whole of Fochow and Nantai with glaring and diabolical lies accusing the Sisters and priests of killing the babies, that had been in their charge. Other placards of a similar kind of abuse were exhibited at every point of vantage.

Word was sent to the American Consul at Nantai, and in reply he ordered all the American Fathers to leave Nantai. The Fathers left hurriedly on receiving this order not stopping to pack more than a few essentials. From Nantai they joined their way to Pagoda, joining their way with the American Sisters the Spanish Fathers and Spanish Sisters who had previously made good their escape.

The Fate Of The Orphans.

Questioned as to the whereabouts of the several hundred children who had fallen into the hands of rioters, our representative was informed of the tragic fate which had befallen these helpless and innocent little folk.

"They were dispersed," said one of the American Fathers, in a broken voice. "On Sunday afternoon the students and the mob were selling the babies and younger children in the streets at \$3 a piece. The older girls, of thirteen and fourteen years of age, were dispersed, and sent to brothels for the purpose of prostitution."

At Pagoda. On arriving at Pagoda, the refugees thought they had at last found a safe refuge from the infuriated mob, but on the arrival of the last batch, Father Benedict, a Spanish priest at Pagoda, had distressing news to impart. He had feared no better than his comrades at Fochow and his place had been raided.

It was therefore necessary to seek shelter elsewhere. Passage was taken on the Haiching, and all the Fathers and Sisters referred to with Fathers Benedict and the Sisters from Pagoda embarked on the steamer.

It should be mentioned that at Fochow police protection, of a sort, was given to the refugees, but it was of no avail, and they were soon forced to seek safety as best they could. The Y.M.C.A. at Fochow was also looted.

THE TROUBLE AT AMOY.

STUDENTS CONCEALED ON BOARD.

CONSULS COMPLY WITH DEMANDS.

The troubles of the refugees appeared to be at an end once they were on board the Haiching. But this was not to be, another very trying and nerve-racking time being experienced when the steamer arrived at Amoy.

No sooner had the vessel arrived than the students who had evidently concealed themselves on board at Pagoda and Fochow as passengers made their presence known. They immediately assumed a high-handed, bullying manner, and showed gross insolence to everyone, including three European Consuls. Their bravado was, however, ridiculous in its pomposity even to the distressed refugees.

At one time, however, the situation became very serious, and, in the absence of a British warship from Amoy, there was the anxiety as to whether an attempt would be made by the students to take the ship and get the refugees in their power. As it was part of their demands to see the Captain and Officers, they were all ready to take sampans to the ship, and many sampans were standing by.

Officers Prepared to Fight. "We cannot pay too high a tribute to Captain Stewart and his officers," continued the speaker, "He behaved in a manner worthy of a British captain, and in the way we would expect him to. He and his officers were cool, calm and collected all through. They were prepared to defend their ship and everyone of the refugees if necessary."

The speaker of these words was an American Father, and a similar tribute was paid to the Captain and Officers by a Spanish Father.

Students Leave. Eventually the students left the Haiching with the three terrified children.

As the same time the three Consuls and Father Benedict went ashore as well. Before leaving, however, the students further demanded that all the Fathers and Sisters should be sent ashore as well but this demand was successfully resisted. The Haiching then left for Hong Kong.

Placards In Amoy. Our representative was told that the students had carried bullying in Amoy on the same lines as at Fochow as regards abusing the Priests and Sisters. The place was placarded with notices accusing refugees of killing the babies and general ill-treatment of the children under their care.

While on the ship at Amoy the students degenerated into a yelling gibbering mob. Bandannums reignited. The students showed abuse and calling out down with the Missionaries.

We understand that a "Mass" Meeting was to be held in Amoy yesterday with regard to the Fochow incidents and it would be, so far as was gathered, in the nature of an anti-Priest and European meeting no doubt disclosing how the missionaries had attacked and beaten unoffending students.

ON THE WAY TO HONG KONG. SWATOW CALL MISSED.

The Haiching left Amoy on Tuesday afternoon. She was supposed to call at Swatow, but on the instructions of the British Consul omitted that port and proceeded direct to Hong Kong. On Tuesday night, about 10.30 there was a little trouble among the passengers, including a number of disbanding soldiers returning to Swatow and Canton. Finding that the Haiching was not calling at Swatow, passengers for that port became excited and a rush was made to the Commodore's quarters, apparently and seemed that they had matters practically in their own hands.

Fate Of Three Little Chinese Girls. They demanded that three Chinese girls, aged about five or six years, who had been brought on board the steamer at Pagoda for protection, should be handed over to them, and also Father Benedict.

It was when the mob on the Bund were evidently showing signs of rioting that word was sent to the Consuls, who hurried aboard the Haiching. With them came a Chinese official and also two Chinese naval officers and a party of Chinese blueshirts.

The appearance of these officials made not the slightest effect on the students and their supporters. They simply yelled in their faces. Nothing the Consuls could say, affected them or changed their determination in the slightest.

The Chinese official and the naval officers did what they could, but all to no effect. The students, our representative was told, realised there was no British warship in the port and seemed that they had matters practically in their own hands.

(Continued on next column).

POSSESSION OF LOTTERY TICKETS.

"REDUCING LAW TO RIDICULE"

DEFENDANT DISCHARGED BUT LOSES TICKETS.

Before Mr. W. Schofield at the Central Magistracy yesterday morning, a Chinese, stated to be a partner in a firm of Government contractors, was charged with illegal possession of lottery tickets.

Mr. D. McCallum, for the defence, argued that it could not be held that his client was trafficking because of his business position and of the negligible value of the tickets seized.

Defendant, in the witness-box, said that he went to Macao for his firm. Whilst there he purchased 100 lottery tickets. Upon returning to Hong Kong he hid them in his stocking because he knew that the Police made a practice of searching Chinese for firearms.

Mr. McCallum contended that the whole thing was trivial, and the charge should never have been brought. Would a man in defendant's position, a partner in a responsible firm, have bought \$3 worth of tickets for the purpose of selling them? Moreover, all the tickets bore the same name. Did the Police consider that to imply that they were intended for sale?

His Worship observed that that was undoubtedly in the defendant's favour, but another clause in the Ordinance forbade the purchase of tickets.

Mr. McCallum: That would be reducing the law to something approaching ridicule. I bought a ticket in the Stock Brokers' Association Lottery only yesterday. Am I to be brought before your Worship and charged with intent to sell it at a profit?

His Worship said that the defendant would be discharged, but the lottery tickets would be confiscated.

ITALIAN OPERA AT STAR THEATRE.

M. A. Carpi's Italian Grand Opera Co. is appearing at the Star Theatre for five nights and one matinee, the first performance being on Friday, 21st. There is also a matinee on Sunday at 2.30 p.m. The programme is as follows: Friday, 21st, Il Trovatore; Saturday, 22nd, Rigoletto; Sunday, 23rd, Matinee, 2.15 p.m., Barber of Seville; 8.15 p.m., Carmen; Monday, 24th, Cavalleria Rusticana and Pagliacci; Tuesday, 25th, Traviata.

The evening performances start at 8.15 p.m.

The following are the principals: Aida Gashini, dramatic soprano; Maria Henkina, coloratura soprano; Lena Anderson, soprano; Marg. de Carosso, lyric soprano; Guiseppe Giampaglia, mezzo soprano; Inez Bollandi, Aida Ballerini, Adolpho Bellotti, lyric tenor; Vincenzo Artino, tenor; Violeto Scamuzzi who is well remembered by local people for his wonderful voice and dramatic ability; Maestro Signor Cantoni. Booking at Moutrie's and Star.

The Company come from Manila where they have had a successful three months' tour.

with the intention of getting their money back, or taking personal revenge. The officials, however, soon quelled the disturbance, and the Captain took the Commodore up to the bridge and kept him there until matters had been explained.

The Swatow passengers will be returned there and the disbanded soldiers, as being taken charge of by the Hong Kong police, as referred to elsewhere, Captain Stewart, who had full command of the situation throughout, acted very courageously and wisely.

DEPUTATION REFUSED.

CHINESE GENERAL'S ACTION.

A telegram received by the American Consul at Amoy from Fochow stated that the American Consul and the British Consul called on a General Ho, in charge of the troops in that area, and that he had refused to see either of them. This was on Monday.

Situation Unhopeful. Another telegram received at Amoy from Fochow stated that the situation there was unabated and hopeless.

The American Fathers who arrived here yesterday, The Rev. A. Burke, F. A. Gordon, R. E. Brenner, W. F. Cassidy and J. M. Barrett.

Then there are the Spanish Fathers, the Spanish Sisters, and the Missionaries. As stated, local priests met the ship and welcomed the refugees. Later they conducted the Sisters to local convents, and the Fathers went to the Maryknoll Father's (American) Procure, and the Spanish Dominican Procurator respectively.

ANTI-CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT.**RUMOURS IN CANTON.**

COMMUNISTS DESIRE TO CONTROL ALL EDUCATION.

PRECAUTIONS TAKEN ON SHAMEEN.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

There may be some basis for the report current that the extremists are planning another anti-Christian movement for political purposes but the rumour that the persecution of Christians will begin on February 15th is discounted by many responsible people who are closely watching the development of events in Canton.

It is understood that the Bolshavist section of the Kuomintang is desirous of controlling every channel of education in South China. All Christian and Mission schools are required to register under the Kuomintang and to provide a curriculum of instruction according to Kuomintang principles. In addition, the Party has already ordered the closing of some 800 Confucian schools of the old type in Canton City alone.

Some Christian Schools have already been registered and other institutions such as the Lingnan University and the Pui Ying College are expected soon to follow suit. The willingness of the Christian Schools to register in order to preserve their organisation has taken the Bolshavists by surprise. They want to see Christian institutions eliminated altogether. It is believed that the rumours that the persecution of Christians would commence on February 15th were started in order to discourage parents from sending their children to Christian Schools next term.

It has been more than once announced in the Kuomintang Press that Borodin does not support the anti-Christian movement.

Extremists are again trying to work up trouble in the Customs and the Post Office, the two Government Departments in Canton still connected with Peking and supervised by foreign employees of the Chinese Government, but so far they have met with little success. Only a few holding minor positions on the outdoor staff appear to be interested in the labour movement. Neither the Customs nor the Postal employees in Canton have taken any step to join the movement in Hupoh and Hunan.

In the opinion of the Kuomintang perhaps the precautions now being taken by the Consular authorities on Shameen against possible anti-foreign riots are unnecessary. Both the Foreign Office and the Police in Canton have given orders for the protection of foreign interests and nothing untoward has happened along the Bund which might affect Shameen. It appears, however, that Shameen is leaving nothing to chance and the gates are being carefully guarded.

The greatest menace to peace and order in Canton is the presence of several thousand strikers who are now without employment and the Administration is again renewing its talk of Whampoa Development in order that work may be found for some of these men.

DISBANDED SOLDIERS.**HUNDRED ON BOARD THE "HAICHING."****BOUND FOR SWATOW AND CANTON.****ARRIVAL IN HONG KONG.**

About a hundred disbanded soldiers took passage on board the Haiching at Foochow. Forty of them wished to go to Swatow and sixty to Canton. Upon the arrival of the vessel at Hong Kong yesterday the Police took charge of them and will doubtless arrange for them to be transhipped to their destinations.

(Continued on next Column).

"GET TOGETHER" SPIRIT.**SHAMEEN CONSULS ENTER-TAINED.**

DINNER GIVEN BY CANTON GOVERNMENT.

A PLEASANT SOCIAL GATHERING.

The Chinese dinner given by the local Nationalist Government officials to the foreign consuls, their wives and daughters, on Monday evening is expected, says the Canton Gazette, to be the first of many social gatherings in which the local officials will meet informally representatives of foreign countries residing in Canton.

Monday's dinner was given at Provincial Government Headquarters, and was attended by the consular body, local provincial and city officials, their wives and other guests.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen's picture, which hangs at the far end of the entrance corridor, was festooned with decorations and electric lights for the occasion. The military band announced the arrival of the guests and played throughout the dinner.

General Li Tsai Sun, on behalf of the Government officials, welcomed the guests in a short after-dinner speech. Mr. Douglas Jenkins, United States Consul-General, answered for the consular body.

With the exception of the Consuls-General of Belgium, Italy and Japan, who were absent in Hong Kong, all the members of the local Consular corps were present, including U.S. Consul-General Jenkins (Senior Consul), Mrs. and Miss Jenkins, H.B.M. Consul-General Brennan and Mrs. Brennan, French Consul-General D'Anjou, German Consul-General Crull, the Consuls-General for Portugal and Holland.

BIG LEVY ON LANDLORDS FOR WHAMPOA.

In order to make a beginning with the much-talked-of Whampoa Development Scheme in Canton, the Kuomintang has decided to levy a contribution equivalent to one month's rental from every landlord or property owner in Canton. The Ministry of Finance at Canton has been instructed to appropriate \$100,000 monthly towards the scheme.

The Chinese Customs House at Wuchow, Kwangsi, has hoisted the Red Standard of the Kuomintang over its buildings.

WAITRESS ROBBED.**SCREAMS ATTRACT MORE THIEVES.**

At eleven o'clock on Tuesday night, a waitress employed at a tea house at No. 18, Canton Road, was set upon by two men while she was walking down a lane at the back of Ashley Road. Her screams attracted three other men to the scene, but the newcomers promptly joined in the attack the five getting away with a gold chain and \$30 in cash. Shortly afterwards the waitress saw, so she alleges, one of the men in another lane in the neighbourhood and promptly caught hold of him and screamed, attracting the attention of a constable who took the man in charge.

The soldiers travelling to Canton apparently thought that the Haiching went to that Port and when they found that she did not they showed a certain amount of ill-humour, but there was no serious trouble.

The Haiching did not call at Swatow, as usual, because following the trouble at Amoy, to which reference is made elsewhere, the British Consul instructed the Captain to proceed direct there. When it was found that the steamer had omitted the Swatow call a few of the passengers attempted to rush the commodore's office, presumably with the idea of getting the money back. The commodore was given protection and after the position had been explained to those protesting there was little further disturbance.

MURDER OF CLUB CARETAKER.**TRIAL OF CHINESE SEAMAN CONCLUDES.****"PRESUMPTION OF INNOCENCE NOT UPSET."****PRISONER DISCHARGED.**

The trial of a Chinese seaman charged with the murder of a Chinese caretaker and accountant of the Sik Ying Seamen's Club, 19, Cheung On Street, second floor, Kowloon City, was concluded before the Chief Justice (Sir Henry Gollan) at the Criminal Sessions yesterday afternoon. Mr. H. Somers-Fitroy, for the defence, submitted at the conclusion of the case for the Crown, that insufficient evidence had been produced to upset the presumption of innocence of the prisoner. The Chief Justice, following a reply by the Attorney-General (Sir Joseph Kemp, K.C.), directed the jury to return a verdict of "Not Guilty," which was done, and the prisoner was discharged.

Police evidence was given to the effect that tests had been taken as to the manner in which sounds such as "save life" would travel beyond the premises.

Inspector Reynolds, asked by Mr. Fitroy if he knew anything of Triad Societies, said he could identify certain marks with the aid of a book.

Sir Joseph Kemp:—Stanton? Witness:—Yes.

Sir Henry Gollan:—Is that Sir George Stanton who translated the Tai Ching Luk Lai?

Sir Joseph Kemp:—I don't think so. I think he was a police officer. His book is taken as an authority in Secret Society cases under the ordinance.

Evidence was given by various police witnesses, and a Sergeant Interpreter from Yumanti Police Station produced statements which were made by the prisoner when he was charged.

In his statements, prisoner denied committing the murder, and went on to give details as to his movements around that time. Stating that he went to the country on the 13th day and returned on the 18th day.

No Case To Defend.

Mr. Fitroy submitted that the Crown had not produced sufficient evidence to upset the presumption of innocence of the prisoner. Nothing had been said that took away this presumption. Prisoner had simply been seen at the Club at certain times. There was no evidence of any quarrel having taken place between him and the deceased. All the Crown had established was that the man had been killed. Therefore, Mr. Fitroy submitted that the Crown had established no case for which the prisoner could be called upon to defend himself. There was no evidence of any sort to connect prisoner with the murder.

The Attorney-General replied that there was evidence to show that the prisoner was at the Club the day before the murder, and that he went to the country, and that when he was seen again he was found with property (clothing), which had been in possession of the murdered man and which at any rate had been in the place where the murdered man was.

Only Circumstantial Evidence. The Chief Justice said that there was nothing consistent in the evidence with prisoner having committed the murder. There was a certain amount of circumstantial evidence, but there was nothing definite to connect prisoner with the crime.

There was nothing to his mind which would enable him (the Chief Justice) to say to the jury that there was evidence with which they could connect this man with the murder of the deceased. Nothing showed that he had committed the murder. The evidence only brought prisoner into the neighbourhood of the act. There was no direct evidence that he had been seen on the scene on the night of (Continued on next Column).

CORRESPONDENCE.**THE NEW DELHI PARLIAMENTARY BUILDINGS.**

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—The present chaos in China tends to a certain extent to preclude matters relative to the Indian Empire from occupying the attention of many people at the present time.

The State opening of the new Parliament buildings at Delhi nevertheless demands some emphasis in the local press. The news that the completion of this great monument to British statesmanship was attended by a gracious and inspiring message from His Majesty the King-Emperor will be welcomed by my fellow-countrymen the world over.

But is not this important step towards the advancement of India singularly significant at the present time, when Russian influence is doing its best to undermine the age-long conservatism of the Chinese nation? Students of current history will have followed recent events in India with keen and close interest, but is it not their duty to enlighten those who, for want of interest and general indifference to the advance of Bolshevism in other lands, fail to keep in touch with Indian progress under British administration?—Yours etc., V. RUPOHAND.

Hong Kong, January 18th, 1927.

ST. PAUL'S BAZAAR.**CONCLUDED LAST NIGHT.****THIRD AND NINTH PRIZES DRAWN BEFORE CLOSING.**

Yesterday was the last day of the bazaar which has been in progress on the first floor of the China Building since last Friday.

Just before closing at 7 p.m., the gross receipts amounted to over \$14,500, which after paying expenses, will go towards the building of new premises for the St. Paul's Girls' College.

"The Lucky Dip." The Fiat motor-car, which is the first prize in the "Lucky Dip" had not been drawn up to 6.30 p.m. last night.

Two other of the first ten prizes were drawn in addition to those already published in our issue of yesterday. They were the 3rd and 8th, the former a gramophone drawn by Miss Yau Sing Yau, daughter of Mr. Yau Shi Wing, commodore of Messrs. Dodwell & Co. The ninth a cricket bedspread, was secured by Miss Iris Lee.

The committee drew numbers from the "dip" for absent ticket holders, after the bazaar closed last night, and the winners will be notified in due course.

The 15th. It was true prisoner was afterwards found in possession of articles which must have belonged to the murdered man, but the possession of those articles might mean that they had been stolen, or that they had been given to prisoner.

The Chief Justice then pointed out that unless the jury were satisfied beyond reasonable doubt of the guilt of the prisoner they could not convict him.

"I have come to the conclusion," said the Chief Justice, "that it would not be right to call upon the accused for his defence. There is no evidence on which you could come to the conclusion that he is guilty. My duty, therefore, is to take you to return a verdict of 'not guilty' in respect of the accused."

Prisoner Discharged.

After a brief consultation together, and without leaving the Court, the jury returned a unanimous verdict of "not guilty," and the prisoner was discharged.

The Attorney-General commented after the verdict had been returned that he had considered the case very carefully before bringing it into Court, as to whether he should find an indictment at all. He had considered there was just sufficient evidence for him to put the case before his Lordship and a jury.

The Chief Justice: I quite agree with you Sir Joseph. The case was one to be investigated, but after carefully considering the evidence I felt must direct the jury as I did.

SHAMSHUPO MARKET INCIDENT.**STALL-HOLDER NEARLY KILLED.****QUARREL OVER FIVE CENTS.**

A quarrel over five cents worth of preserved olives between two stall-holders led to a fight and in the course of the scuffle, one of the men was alleged to have hit the other across his spine with a heavy iron bar. The sequel was a case heard at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday afternoon before Mr. T. W. Ainsworth.

The defendant was represented by Mr. A. J. O'Donoghue and Mr. J. T. Prior appeared for the complainant.

Outlining the case, Mr. Prior said that the defendant is the holder of stall No. 73 and the complainant was a *joki* employed by the master of stall No. 73. Both stalls are at the Shamsuipo market. On December 23rd, a Chinese woman went to complainant's stall and bought five cents worth of salted olives. As the two stalls were almost touching each other, the purchaser inadvertently paid the money to the next stall, where defendant's wife was attending at the time. The mistress in complainant's stall demanded the money to be returned to her, but defendant's wife only handed back two cents. A quarrel ensued and abusive language was exchanged. The complainant interfered on behalf of his mistress and he was seized by the defendant's wife. He shook her off and after shouting more expletives at each other, the troubled subside. Later, defendant came back to his stall and was informed by his wife of what had happened. Defendant was alleged to have taken an iron bar and struck complainant from behind. Complainant did not see who struck him, but when he was on the ground, he looked up and saw defendant standing there with the iron bar in his hand. Complainant was taken to the Kowloon Hospital later in the evening of the same day.

Dr. J. T. Smalley said that when he examined the complainant in the hospital, the man was in a very critical condition. There were injuries to his kidney and he was passing blood. The diagnosis showed that the complainant had a ruptured kidney, but he was too ill to be operated upon. Witness feared that the complainant would die and reported the matter to the Police in order to get a dying deposition taken from the complainant. However, complainant "pulled round" after four days.

In answer to Mr. O'Donoghue, witness denied that complainant was in an advanced stage of consumption, and that a light kick would not have caused the injury. Complainant had a fair amount of fat on him.

Complainant in the witness-box gave a lengthy story of the happenings and was subjected to a severe cross-examination by Mr. O'Donoghue. After which the case was adjourned till next Wednesday afternoon. Bail was granted at \$1,000.

A DENTIST'S MISUSE OF CHLOROFORM.**SIX MONTHS' HARD LABOUR.**

The case in which Wong Cheung, a Chinese dentist, was charged with attempting to rob a Chinese girl of her jewellery, replacing same with cheap imitation while the victim was under chloroform, was brought to a conclusion yesterday morning before Mr. R. E. Lindell, at the Central Magistracy.

Mr. R. E. Dovey, Government Analyst, gave evidence that the bottle found in the possession of the defendant contained chloroform. His Worship sent prisoner, who had no previous convictions against him, to gaol for six months with hard labour.

THIEF SENT TO GAOL TO GET FED.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. R. E. Lindell, at the Central Magistracy, yesterday morning with unlawful possession of a number of empty glass bottles. Defendant's previous records showed that he had been convicted three times for being unlawfully in possession of bottles in 1924.

His Worship: Why you should specialise in glass bottles I don't know. Then noticing the famished look of the defendant, His Worship remarked: "I'll send him to gaol to feed him up a bit. Four weeks."

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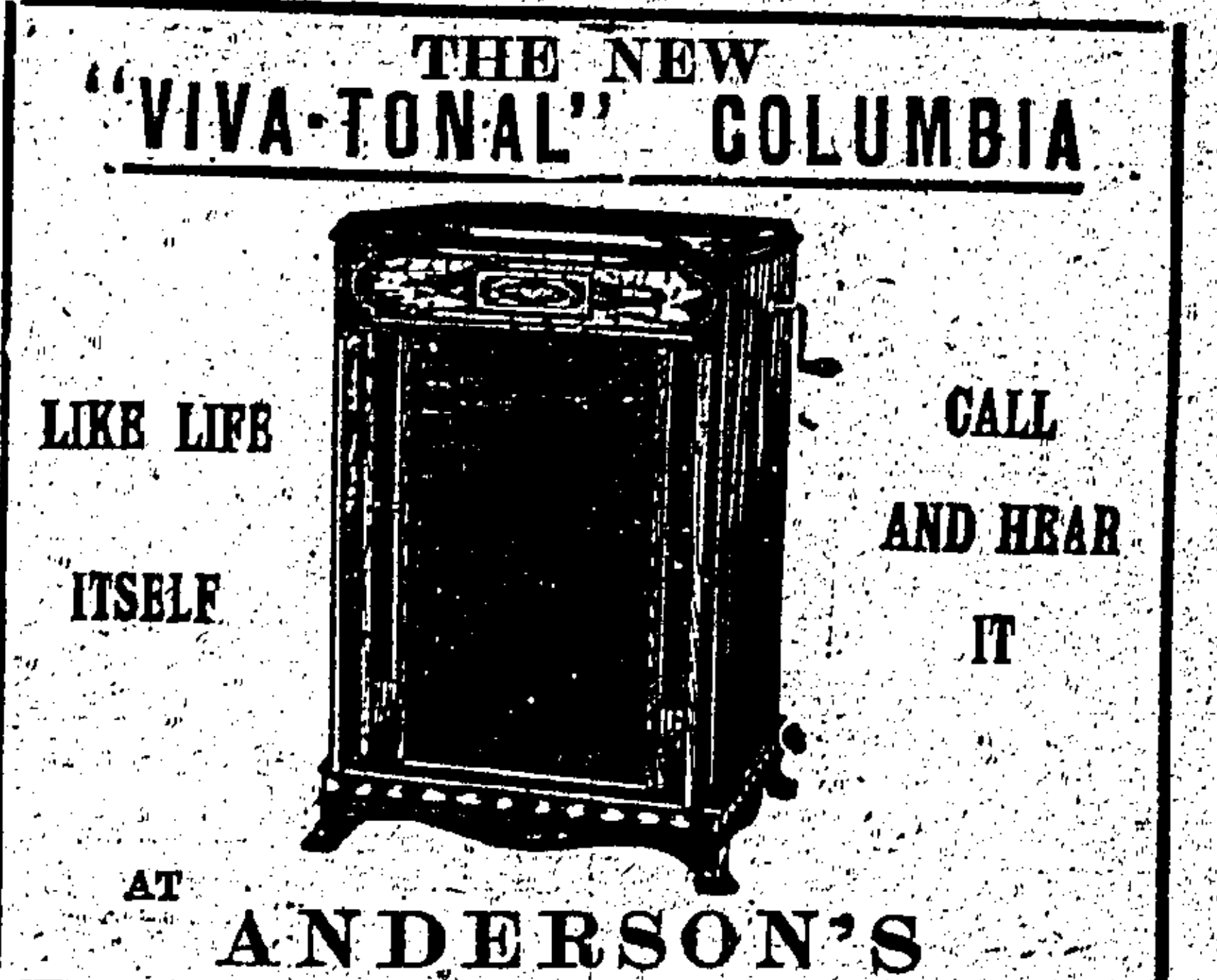
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DIOCESAN OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION.

THE SOCIAL & DANCE will be held on WEDNESDAY, 26th JANUARY, INSTEAD OF NEXT SATURDAY. [4443]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

ADDITION TO PROGRAMME FOR ANNUAL MEETING.

FIRST DAY—TENTH RACE—THE RACING STAKES.

WINNER, \$800; Second, \$200; Third, \$100. For Grifins of Woa Race. Subscription Grifins of this Meeting allowed 5 lbs. Weight for inches as per Scale. Winners Banned. Jockey Allowance. Entrance \$10. One Mile. Entries for this Race should be attached to the Entry Forms already issued.

By Order,
C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE.

No. 58 of 1911,

IN THE MATTER OF A. G. WALLER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

(IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF A. G. WALLER & COMPANY, LTD. (in Voluntary Liquidation), will be held at the Office of the Official Liquidator, Bank of Canton Building, 4th floor, Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, in the Colony of Hong Kong, on MONDAY, the 7th DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1927, at 3 p.m.

Hong Kong, the 19th day of January, 1927.

A. G. WALLER,
Liquidator.

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIE and MEXICAN DOLLARS current in this Colony, for Telegraphic Transfer, on the London Commission of His Majesty's Treasury, London, up to and for the sum of \$20,000 will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, COMMAND PAY OFFICER, at 11 o'clock a.m. on the 20th JANUARY, 1927.

The Tenders to state the Total Amount (in Pounds Sterling). No Telegraphic Transfer will be made for less than \$100. The Tenders to be in Duplicate, and in Sealed Covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, COMMAND PAY OFFICER, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that, having regard to the provisions of the Act 28 George III, Cap. 45 and 41, George III, Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such Bills.

The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company.

H. G. RILEY, Lieut. Colonel, Treasury Chest Officer, R.A.P.O. His Majesty's Treasury Office, Hong Kong, 19th January, 1927. [4457]

NOTICE.

MR. E. HOFF, having retired from our Firm, his interest and responsibility ceased as from DECEMBER 31st, 1926.

SIEMSEN & CO.,
HARRISON, GUNN & HONG KONG.
Hong Kong, 19th January, 1927. [4451]

NOTICE.

THE MARRIAGE REGISTRY has been Transferred from the SECRETARIAT to the CHINESE OFFICE, to the LAND OFFICE, SUPREMACY COURT, HONG KONG.

PHILIP JACKS,
Registrar of Marriages,
The Marriage Registry,
Supremacy Court,
Hong Kong.

NOTICE.

MONIES up to \$400,000 are Available for Investment on First Class Mortgage Security subject to a Trustee Valuation.

Apply to—
Messrs. DEACONS,
1, Des Voeux Road, Central,
Hong Kong.
Hong Kong, January 19th, 1927. [4441]

INTIMATIONS.

THE HONG KONG SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Society will be held in Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.'s Board Room on THURSDAY, 30th JANUARY, at 8.15 p.m.

The Public is Cordially Invited to Attend.

Hong Kong, January 14th, 1927. [4446]

UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of Messrs. DODWELL & COMPANY, LIMITED, on MONDAY, 31st JANUARY, 1927, at 11 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st DECEMBER, 1926.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th to 31st JANUARY, 1927, both days inclusive.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LIMITED,
General Managers. [4449]

THE HONG KONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., on THURSDAY, 27th JANUARY, 1927, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ending 31st DECEMBER, 1926.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, 14th JANUARY, to THURSDAY, 27th JANUARY, both days inclusive, during which period, No Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
L. S. GREENHILL,
Secretary.
Hong Kong, 6th January, 1927. [4399]

THE "STAR" FERRY CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., on FRIDAY, the 29th JANUARY, 1927, at 11.00 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ended 31st DECEMBER, 1926.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 18th JANUARY, 1927, to FRIDAY, the 29th JANUARY, 1927, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
F. H. CHAPPELL,
Acting Secretary.
Hong Kong, January 14th, 1927. [4423]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 7879 for 5 Shares, 24 Per Share Paid Up Numbered 62061/62098 and 85608/85606 in this Society standing in the Name of MRS. MARIA WU DA SILVA, of Canton, has been declared LOST, and that the Expiration of One Month from the Date hereof the above Document be not forthcoming the said Certificate will be deemed CANCELLED and of No Effect, and a NEW CERTIFICATE for the 5 shares will be issued in its stead by the Society.

PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.
Hong Kong, 6th January, 1927. [4392]

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INTIMATIONS.

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

ANNUAL RACE MEETING.

THE DATE for the CLOSING of ENTRIES has been POSTPONED until WEDNESDAY, 26th JANUARY, 1927, at 5 p.m.

By Order,
C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

ENTRIES for the FORTHCOMING RACES CLOSE on WEDNESDAY, 26th JANUARY, 1927, at 5 p.m., and must be sent to the SECRETARY, c/o LINDSEY & DAVIS, Alexandra Buildings on or before this Date.

Entry Forms are now ready and can be had at the JOCKEY CLUB STABLES, RACE COURSE, HONG KONG CLUB, or LINDSEY & DAVIS. [4401]

HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Name of this Company has been CHANGED to BEASS, MASSEY & Co., Ltd.

B. L. LEWIS,
Director.
Hong Kong, 13th January, 1927. [4433]

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A RUBBERYAN SHOP IN NATHAN ROAD, KOWLOON. Apply to—
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TO LET—Furnished, at the PEARL PLANTATION ROAD, Six Roomed HOUSE, Four Bath Rooms, all Modern Conveniences—Apply DEACONS. [4448]

TO LET—Furnished HOUSE on PEARL. All Modern Conveniences—Apply Box No. 4421 c/o Hongkong Daily Press. [4421]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET—From 1st FEBRUARY No. 2, NORTH VIEW, Five Roomed BUNGALOW, Two Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, and Recently Extensively Repaired—Apply DEACONS, FRANK'S BUILDING. [4421]

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"Tis royal wine! Makes glad Sight, scent and taste. Pour then! There glows a spark of fire Within its depths."

A subtle fragrance from it Upwards steals, And in the drinking, Know rich promise Bounteously fulfilled."

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The Daily Press.

Hong Kong, January 20th, 1927.

THE BOXER INDEMNITY.

When, extracts from the Report of the Boxer Indemnity Commission were first published in December we expressed the opinion that Lord Willingdon and his colleagues appeared to have accomplished very little of practical value as a result of their long and laborious investigations. The arrival of the printed report, a volume of nearly two hundred pages, printed and published by His Majesty's Stationery Office, and offered for sale at 3/6 a copy, does not tend to change our view. The bulk of the Commission in the discussions with officials, the meetings and the entertainment have been nothing but a waste of time and money.

The Committee's duty was to advise how best the China Indemnity Fund could be spent "to the mutual interests of His Majesty and of the Republic of China." They have accomplished this duty by suggesting that the expenditure should be entrusted to a Board, comprising six Chinese and five British members, to be appointed by the Government of China. Their recommendation is that twenty-three per cent. of the money should be devoted to agricultural education, twenty-three per cent. to scientific research, seventeen per cent. to medicine and public health and thirty per cent. to other educational purposes, are of no importance whatsoever, because the Board of Trustees, if such

a body is ever constituted, which seems doubtful, would very naturally and quite rightly refuse to be bound by these generalisations. We are quite willing to admit that the problem which Lord Willingdon's committee had to face was a difficult and a delicate one. They have "solved" it by passing on the responsibility to someone else. In a report running into thousands of words they wash their hands of the whole troublesome business. The Home Advisory Committee, who were responsible for sending the special commission to China, have solemnly considered the report of their delegates and "concur unanimously" in its terms. The report, therefore, has been forwarded with their blessing to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. In the course of time presumably, if no steps are taken to prevent it, a resolution of Parliament will confirm the report and then everything will have been happily settled but absolutely nothing concrete will have been accomplished. We have never seen the process, which our American friends sometimes describe as "passing the buck," carried through in such a solemn and august manner.

No particular exception can be taken to the broad outline by the delegates of the objects to which the Boxer money should be given, but it did not require a personal visit to China to make such recommendations. As a matter of fact these recommendations follow very closely upon the line of those made years ago by Sir ROBERT HO-TUNG. The real task imposed upon the delegates to China was that of devising some smooth working machinery for the supervision of the expenditure of the considerable sums of money each year and this task has been neglected. As every one in China will realise, the suggestion that such machinery will be found in a Board of Trustees, appointed by the Government of China, is farcical. The members of the Board would obviously have to do as they were told by those in authority, or resign. Under present conditions such a Board would not function for six months.

So much for the wonderful suggestions of Lord Willingdon's committee. The delegates having hopelessly failed in their mission the one question now to be considered by British residents in China is how to get back to practical common-sense and to persuade the Home Government to avoid committing themselves to a farce which, although staged with goodwill, is woefully ill-advised and calculated to stir up resentment in the future. The report of the Boxer Indemnity Commission has not yet been ratified by Parliament and we trust such a procedure will be postponed sine die. The original China Indemnity Act provided that the money paid after December, 1926, on account of the Boxer Indemnity, should be applied to educational and other purposes in China. As it has been found impossible, after considerable effort, to devise any satisfactory co-operative scheme for so applying the funds, we would suggest that the best, simplest and most practical procedure would be to bring forward a motion, not to ratify the Commission's report, but to repeal the China Indemnity Act. Then, having cleared away all the rubbish accumulated by the Advisory Committee and their delegates, Great Britain might inform China that she did not intend to collect, in future, any further sums for Boxer Indemnity purposes. China, freed of the incubus of this debt, might use the revenue as she thought fit. Up to the present

Great Britain has, in effect, made a gift to China hedged around with conditions and it is rarely such gifts lead to good-will. Lord Willingdon faced with the task of framing suitable conditions and safeguards escaped from the awkward position by handing on the responsibility to a Board of Trustees. We would suggest an escape in a more simple and dignified manner by making the gift a perfectly free one, unfettered by any conditions at all. The goodwill of such an offer could not be questioned. It would establish our bond *vis* beyond all cavil and might lead possibly to some better understanding.

And we would go farther than this. Since the determination of the British Government to apply the money received on account of the Boxer indemnity to the special purposes referred to above, a sum of nearly £3,000,000 has been accumulated, awaiting allocation. When foregoing all further claims, Great Britain might agree to apply this sum, at her own discretion, to objects which she might consider advantageous both to herself and China. The money could be used, for example, to establish the Chinese Faculty at the Hong Kong University and to place that institution upon a sound financial basis. There would be funds to build the loop line around Canton City, joining the Canton-Kowloon railway, if the Chinese wished that long talked of project completed and something would still remain in hand to reimburse British subjects for the losses sustained in recent disturbances so that present negotiations in Hankow and elsewhere might not be embarrassed by claims for compensation. This seems to us an ideal solution of the problem because it is clear-cut and business-like. If it is adopted Lord Willingdon's report, with all its well meaning but impracticable proposals, might be conveniently forgotten.

To-morrow, according to the old Chinese calendar, is day of Great Cold (Ta Han).

Two Chinese who entered the Court room of the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday morning were fined \$1 each.

The ship's company of H.M.S. *Titanic* gave another of their successful series of dances at the Helena May Institute last night.

The Director of Education, Mr. A. E. Wood, will distribute the prizes at the Vernacular Middle School on Tuesday, January 23th.

Mr. R. E. Lindell, yesterday imposed a fine of \$50 or four weeks' hard labour upon a Chinese who was caught in the act of cutting down a pine tree.

The "social" and dance of the Diocesan Old Boys' Association will be held on Wednesday, January 26th, instead of on Saturday next as previously announced.

The total output of the Kailan Administration's mines for the week ending January 8th amounted to 73,819 tons, and the Sales during the period to 68,519 tons.

Arrested with 104 lottery tickets concealed in the sleeves of his coat, a young Chinese, who was charged before Mr. T. W. Ainsworth at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday morning, was fined \$25.

Officers of the *U.S. President Garfield* have reported to the Police on Tuesday that three different cabins were entered by thieves, and that money and valuables were stolen to the value of \$800.

Owing to the Roof Garden being occupied by the dinner dance of members of the Hong Kong Automobile Association, the Grill Room service at the Hong Kong Hotel to-morrow evening, will be transferred to the dining room.

There will be a committee meeting of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce to-morrow afternoon at 2.30. The agenda contains the usual routine business.

Members and the general public are reminded that the annual meeting of the Hong Kong Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will be held at 5.15 p.m. to-day at the Board Room of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson.

The annual distribution of prizes to students of St. Paul's College, is to take place on Saturday evening. There will be an entertainment at 7.30, and the prizes will be distributed by the Hon. Sir Joseph Kemp, K.C. (Attorney-General) at 9 p.m.

Last night's performance at Isako's circus at Kowloon was under the patronage of H.E. the Governor and Lady Clementi. To-night there will be given a grand gala performance in aid of charity. This will be, by the way, the farewell performance of the circus prior to their departure for Canton.

An elderly Chinese, when charged before Mr. T. W. Ainsworth, at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday morning, with returning from banishment, asserted that the police had arrested the wrong man. The person who was deported last year was not him, but his brother. The defendant was remanded until to-day for the finger-print expert to be called.

Under the auspices of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, the annual distribution of prizes in connection with the Kailan Chinese School, will take place this afternoon at four o'clock in the Grand Theatre, Wanchai (by permission of the Hong Kong Amusement, Ltd.). Mrs. Tse Ka Po will perform the ceremony, and Mr. A. E. Wood (Director of Education) has promised to be present.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Kowloon Football Club is to be held at the Club House, Chatham Road, on Friday of next week, at six o'clock, when the following resolution will be proposed:—"That the rules contained in the pamphlet printed and issued to all members be approved and adopted as the rules of the Kowloon Football Club in substitution for and to the exclusion of all existing rules thereof." It will be remembered that at the annual meeting held sometime ago the question of altering certain rules was discussed, and it was decided that new rules should be framed in certain instances.

Another extraordinary general meeting of the China Provident Loan and Mortgage Company, Ltd., will be held this afternoon at 2.30, at the registered office of the Company, St. George's Building. The purpose of this meeting is to receive a report of the proceedings of the recent extraordinary general meeting held on Tuesday, January 4th, and to confirm, if thought fit, as a special resolution, the extraordinary resolution passed at the previous meeting adopting new Articles of Association in substitution to all previous Articles of Association. In the proposed new Article No. 57, the number of Directors is increased from seven to nine, and in Article 82, the remuneration of \$7,000 per annum is increased to \$8,000 per annum.

GAMBLER'S COOL ADMISSION.

CAME TO ROB THE FIRST MAN HE MET.

"I gambled all my money away in the country, and I came to Hong Kong with the intention of robbing someone. I also bought two cents of pepper intending to throw it in the eyes of the first man whom I might come across," was the cool admission of a Chinese when charged before Messrs. Lindell and Schofield at the Central Magistracy yesterday morning with the illegal possession of a revolver and a packet of pepper.

Dw. Insp. Blackman informed the magistrates that the defendant had been arrested by the "flying squad" who were out on special search duty.

Mr. Lindell: He managed to get past the duty searchers?—Yes.

Mr. Lindell: It doesn't say very much for their vigilance.

The man was sent to jail with hard labour for five years with twenty strokes of the birch.

THE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

HANKOW BRITISH CONCESSION STILL IN THE HANDS OF THE CHINESE.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT DEMAND ITS RETURN.

ACTIVE PREPARATIONS BEING MADE TO PROTECT BRITISH LIVES AND PROPERTY.

GRAVE AND GUARDED STATEMENT MADE BY THE BRITISH ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

1,000 MARINES TO BE TRANSPORTED IN A 10,000-TON LINER.

TWO UNION CASTLE LINERS ALSO REQUISITIONED.

The comment in the Home Press, which entirely supports the British Government's policy and determination with regard to defending British subjects and their property in China, is substantially concurred in by public opinion generally. Both the Government and the public are determined that the insensate antagonism of the Chinese towards the British in China must cease and that further attacks on British lives and property will meet with reprisal.

Evidently only one discussion took place between Mr. O'Malley and Mr. Chen at Hankow. It is believed that the British representative demanded the return of the British Concession at Hankow. So far, the so-called Nationalist Government have not complied.

Meanwhile, following upon grave and guarded statements made by highly-placed British officials, naval preparations are proceeding apace with a view to adequate support being at hand for the defence of Britons in China.

The state of affairs at Foochow, Changsha, and Chongtu point to the Chinese mob still being as thoroughly undisciplined as they appear to have been misled by the Bolshevistic activities of the machiavellian Borodin and his supine satellites of the Kuomintang.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FIRST CRUISER SQUADRON.

EN ROUTE FOR SHANGHAI.

MALTA, January 19th.

The First Cruiser Squadron, except H.M.S. *Dauntless*, left for Shanghai this morning. They were given a very hearty send-off by His Majesty's ships in the harbour, the crews of which manned ship and cheered lustily.

Forces Now Regarded As Adequate For Task Of Protection.

LONDON, January 19th.

In addition to the two Union Castle liners, the Government has chartered the 11,000-ton *Zealand*, which it is stated will probably be used to transport 1,000 marines, now ready to Shanghai. It is not intended at present to send any additional naval forces to the Far East.

The two requisitioned Union Castle liners are likely to be used to convey troops to Gibraltar to replace the Suffolk now proceeding to China.

The forces already on the Yangtze, together with those proceeding or ordered to China, are regarded as adequate for the task of protection.

Further Details.

Rugby, January 19th.

The warships H.M.S. *Proteus*, *Delhi*, *Danae* and *Dragon*, of the First Cruiser Squadron Mediterranean Fleet, commanded by Rear-Admiral Boyle, will leave Malta to-day for Shanghai.

H.M.S. *Dauntless*, the Squadron's fifth cruiser, and the hospital ship H.M.S. *Maine* will sail later.

1,000 Marines Leaving Portsmouth.

As a further preparation against emergencies, a battalion of 1,000 Marines will leave Portsmouth for China in a few days aboard the steamship *Zealand*.

LONDON PRESS COMMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 19th.

The British policy of using all force necessary to defend British interests in China, in the event of Chinese rejection of peaceful proposals, is warmly endorsed by the newspapers.

What The Future Outlook Depends Upon.

The *Daily Telegraph's* diplomatic correspondent, while counselling against taking an exaggerated view of the situation, expresses the opinion that the future outlook obviously depends largely, if not entirely, on the way in which the Chinese authorities treat the British disposition to enter into negotiations on air outstanding matters.

The correspondent says the Government was compelled to come to the conclusion that protection of the large scattered population against a possible outbreak, whether by the mob or by ill-disciplined irregulars, necessitates the concentration of all British forces as can be made available in a reasonable time.

But the employment of forces is strictly limited to the defensive role. He adds that it is not supposed that Britain is pursuing an isolated policy, it may be said that they have had an active conversation with the representatives of other Powers interested in the safety of foreign lives and interests in China.

The *Daily Telegraph* understands that as the result of Monday's momentous Cabinet meeting, the instructions have been sent to Sir

The British Government And Chinese Aspirations.

Public opinion here, as represented by practically all the newspaper comments, shares the view of the situation as expressed in Sir Douglas Hogg's speech.

The *Times* emphasises that the Government is resolutely conciliatory to all reasonable Chinese aspirations and that the measures being taken to safeguard British interests in Shanghai are of a purely defensive character, and that there is every reason to believe them adequate. As to the Hankow concession, the *Times* recalls that the Government for a long time has contemplated certain proposals. Their discussion with Chinese Nationalists would be an experiment, but the results should make it perfectly clear whether the Kuomintang Government is prepared to establish its relations with foreign Powers on reasonable and statesmanlike principles or whether mob violence is an essential and dominating feature of its policy.

British Policy Pacific and Liberal. The *Manchester Guardian* says that the basis of negotiations proposed by the British Government is the broadest possible and is such as the Government believe can furnish a satisfactory solution of all difficulties. Their policy is pacific and liberal. It is hoped that the Chinese will negotiate, but it is the duty of the Government to consider the possibility that they may not. If they do not then there remains the primary function of the British as of every government to protect the lives and property of its nationals.

FRANCE AND BRITAIN IN AGREEMENT AS TO SHANGHAI.

PARIS, Jan. 19th.

According to the newspapers the conversation held yesterday between Mr. Briand and Earl Crewe was connected with the situation in China.

Le *Journal* is of opinion that Britain is now inclining towards an attitude of prudent expectancy, supported by adequate protective measures, to ensure, if necessary, the defence of Shanghai. The paper adds that the French Government shares this view.

THE HANKOW DISCUSSION.

BRITISH INSIST UPON THE RETURN OF THE CONCESSION.

NO FRESH REPORTS.

[CHINESE PRESS SERVICE.]

PEKING, Jan. 19th.

According to information from a diplomatic source, in regard to the Chinese-British discussion at Hankow on the 18th, no fresh reports have been received. Neither Mr. Chen nor Mr. O'Malley has power to conclude anything, as Mr. Chen has to refer all important matters to the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, and Mr. O'Malley has to report to Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister.

It is understood that the British Minister has been instructed by his Home Government to insist on the return of the Concession, although part of Mr. Chen's demands on behalf of the Kuomintang may be complied with.

KUOMINTANG MEMBERS.

TWENTY DEPORTED FROM THE FRENCH TIENTSIN CONCESSION.

[CHINESE PRESS SERVICE.]

PEKING, Jan. 19th.

The Municipal Authorities of the French Concession, in Tientsin, on January 16th arrested some 20 Kuomintang members and deported them at noon on the 17th.

U.S. CHINA POLICY.

[CHINESE PRESS SERVICE.]

PEKING, Jan. 19th.

Information from diplomatic circles in Peking understands that the American change of policy towards China, when published, will show to be more liberal and conciliatory than that of Great Britain. The rendition of concessions and the abolition of extra-territoriality will be voluntarily suggested.

CUSTOMS SURTAX.

THE "I.G.S." OPINION.

[CHINESE PRESS SERVICE.]

PEKING, Jan. 19th.

Sir F. A. Aglen, Inspector-General of Chinese Maritime Customs, in his reply to the Director-General of Revenue, believes that the 24 per cent surtax on goods passing through the Customs cannot be put into effect without compliance of the Treaty Powers to the Chinese proposal.

THE CHANGSHA MOB.

THE ANTI-BRITISH DEMONSTRATION.

[CHINESE PRESS SERVICE.]

SHANGHAI, Jan. 19th.

During the anti-British demonstration at Changsha, on January 18th, all British residents took refuge in the British Consulate. All the British honours were guarded by the military and police.

SINO-JAPANESE TREATY REVISION.

JAPANESE MINISTER OPENS.

[CHINESE PRESS SERVICE.]

PEKING, Jan. 19th.

On January 18th, Mr. Tani, Japanese Minister, through a secretary, met the British Minister, Mr. O'Malley, at the Japanese Legation in Peking.

The Japanese Minister, suggesting the opening of the Sino-Japanese treaty revision negotiation to begin on the 21st, Mr. O'Malley has accepted the suggestion.

A Basis For Future Treaties. The Chinese Government is to pay special attention to the revision of the Sino-Japanese and the Sino-Japanese treaties and adhere to the principle of equality, so as to form the basis for all future treaties with other Powers.

[EARLIER TELEGRAMS.]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, January 18th.

Reuter learns that no telegrams have been received from Hankow since Mr. O'Malley is still exploring the ground at Hankow.

It is pointed out that any naval, military or air movements are for the purpose of carrying out the policy of the British Government for the protection of life and property and must not be interpreted as in any way an aggressive action.

Aspects Of British Policy. The decisions at yesterday's Cabinet were in complete conformity with the known policy of the Government towards China, which is unchanged. The new British Minister to China, Mr. O'Malley, stated there were two aspects of British policy: the first being an endeavour by negotiation on a liberal basis to meet legitimate Chinese national aspirations, and secondly, determination to do our utmost to protect, if necessary, the lives and interests of Britons should they be threatened.

The discussion which is expected to continue at Hankow regarding British Concession there will be on this basis, and it is believed that satisfaction can be given to many of the desires of the Cantonese, but there can be no surrender to threats or violence.

Marines To Be In Readiness.

LONDON, January 18th.

One thousand marines at Chatham, Plymouth and Portsmouth have been warned to be in readiness to proceed to the Far East.

LATER.

The *Mariner* will probably sail to-day, but it is officially emphasised that it is going to China purely to defend British life and property, and their despatch is in no wise a warlike act.

To Protect British Rights. The cruisers which are going to China from Malta on January 19th are the *Proteus*, *Delhi*, *Danae* and *Dragon*, and their duty is also the protection of British rights and property on the Yangtze.

The hospital ship *Maine*, which is at present in dry dock, is standing by in readiness to sail to China.

She is accompanying the cruisers for the purpose of treating members of the crews who may be ill.

The "Maine" was formerly the *Zanana*.

Surgeon Captain W. W. Keir, C.M.G., M.B., in charge, and with him are Surgeon Commanders F. J. Gowland, M.B., and H. B. Padwick, D.S.O., B.A.

The master of the ship is Mr. R. H. Sturgeson. H.M.S. *Proteus*, of the first cruiser squadron, is of 9,850 tons and armed with seven 7.5-inch guns, flies the flag of Rear-Admiral W. H. D. Boyle, C.B. The Flag Captain is Capt. T. F. P. Calvert, D.S.O.

H.M.S. *Danae* (Capt. B. A. Ramsay, M.V.O.), *Dragon* (Capt. B. E. Stevens, D.S.O.), *Delhi* (Capt. E. Mannering), and *Dauntless* (Capt. E. D. Tillyard), are of the same type as the original China Squadron cruisers.

A message from Malta says that H.M.S. *Dauntless* will not go to China till mid-February.

An earlier message from Malta stated that the First Cruiser Squadron, except H.M.S. *Dauntless*, is leaving for Shanghai under the command of Rear-Admiral William Boyle.

Rear-Admiral Boyle. According to the reference books Rear-Admiral William Henry Dudley Boyle, C.B., who is in command of the First Cruiser Squadron, was educated on H.M.S. *Britannia* and entered the Navy as a cadet in 1897. He was promoted Lieutenant in 1899, Commander in 1904, Captain in 1913, and Rear-Admiral in 1922. He served in China in 1900, was in the Naval Intelligence Department from 1909 to 1911, was Naval Attaché at Rome from 1913 to 1916 and was senior officer in the Red Sea Patrol during the war, being mentioned in despatches, commanding H.M.S. *Zealand*. In 1922 and 1923 he was a Naval A.D.C. to H.M. the King.

He was born in 1873, being the son of Colonel Gerard E. Boyle, and the late Lady Theresa Peppas, daughter of the 1st Earl of Colchester. He married in 1909 Lady Florence Cecilia Keppel, youngest daughter of the 7th Earl of Albemarle.

Troopships Being Fitted Out.

The Union Castle Steamship Co. have been laid out for troopships, and have been fitted out for the conveyance of troops to China.

It is understood that the *Kidman Castle* sails on January 28th and the *Kinfauns Castle* on January 29th.

Kuomintang Denial.

PEKING, January 18th.

The Chinese reports that Mr. Eugene Chen has demanded the complete recognition of the Nationalist Government and the withdrawal of all British warships from inland waters are officially declared to be untrue.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

"Force—Il Yee-di Ba."

RUMOR, January 18th.

The newspapers consider that the last doubt has been removed that the Government means to take its share in the defence of Shanghai, should it become necessary.

The *Yorkshire Post*, an authoritative Conservative newspaper, says: "In the instructions sent to the British representatives it will doubtless be made clear that we have no desire to interfere in Chinese affairs or to take sides for or against any elements competing for the control of the country or of its most important sources of revenue. But we are determined, if necessary to defend our nationals in Shanghai and our legitimate interests in China, from assaults which are openly inspired and even directed by enemies of this country. The arrangements legally in force as between China and the rest of the world may need revision, and the British Government have shown that they are perfectly willing to discuss in the most friendly spirit any modifications and improvements in the existing Treaty relationships in as soon as they are presented in the proper form by authorities who can reasonably claim to represent the Chinese people. They will not submit to alterations prompted by the avowed enemies of this country and backed by threats of violence. Some demonstration is due in the East, sufficient to carry the conviction that, however great and consistent our moderation and however anxious we may be to set no stone in the path of genuine and reputable national ambitions, yet the open enemies of Britain have still to reckon with the strong arm which hesitates to strike, but is ready to defend British nationals and British rights, if need be by force of arms."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Missionaries Decline To Leave Szechuan's Capital.

PEKING, January 18th.

A message from Chongtu states that despite the evacuation order, twelve missionaries, twelve women and five children are remaining in Chongtu. The Consul and Vice-Consul are leaving on January 21st.

Only six women remain at Chongtu.

U.S. Minister Leaves For Washington.

PEKING, January 18th.

The American Minister, M. J. V. MacMurray is leaving for Washington this evening, en route Korea.

BRITISH ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S POINTED SPEECH.

LONDON, January 18th.

Sir Douglas Hogg, the Attorney-General, in a speech in London, said that the British Government's memorandum regarding China showed that they intended to go as far as possible to meet the legitimate aspirations of the Chinese people. That was a liberal and generous policy towards the Chinese nation, but unfortunately, the proposals did not seem to have been received by some Chinese in the spirit in which they were intended, for, within a few days of publication, there had occurred that most unhappy incident at Hankow—an attack by a Chinese mob upon the British Concession.

"A Grave Responsibility." A grave responsibility was thrown upon the British authorities on the spot and they faced that responsibility with courage and discretion. (Cheers.)

We withdrew our forces and the Concession was over-run by the mob. That created a difficult situation. It would have been open to us to say that we would decline to hold communication with the Chinese authorities unless the Concession were restored, but the British Government, while claiming that the position at Hankow must be regularised, had entered into negotiations with the Chinese authorities to see whether a satisfactory arrangement could be reached on the basis of the Memorandum. He (Sir Douglas Hogg) hoped that the invitation would be accepted and that we might regard the incident at Hankow as unauthorised and undesired by the responsible authorities.

The "Other Alternative." If the invitation is accepted, the Chinese will find us either ungenerous or unreasonable in our demands, but one had to face the other alternative. If, unhappily, the Chinese should be encouraged by our forbearance at Hankow to believe that the events there could be repeated throughout China, if they should attempt forcibly to regain Concessions which they might well be able to re-arrange by negotiation, and if they should prove themselves unable or unwilling to protect the lives and property of British citizens, then, in the Government's view, it was a paramount duty to see that the liberties of our people who were lawfully carrying on their avocations in a country in which they were legally installed, were protected. (Cheers.)

Shanghai. We had at Shanghai alone some 10,000 British subjects and many millions of British property and if the Chinese authorities refuse to safeguard those lives and interests, it became a duty, which at all costs the Government would discharge, to protect those interests themselves. (Cheers.) Obviously, that might conceivably involve grave consequences and it was on account of that possibility—remote as he hoped it would be—that he thought it his duty to speak on the subject.

(Continued on next column.)

THE CHINESE CUSTOMS SURTAXES.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S ORDERS TO COMMISSIONERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, January 18th.

It is understood that the Inspector-General of Customs (Sir Francis Aglen) has ordered the Commissioners not to collect the Washington surtaxes.

A Chinese report states that a committee is to be appointed from the members of the Tariff Committee in Peking for the purpose of handling the funds from the surtax collections. It is said that this committee will have power to allocate the receipts from the surtaxes to whatever purposes are thought desirable.

Diplomatic Body To Confer.

A Chinese message from the North-to-day, states that telegrams have been received in the Legation Quarter at Peking from several foreign Powers agreeing to the imposition of a Washington surtax, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs has called a conference of all the foreign Ministers to discuss the matter. It is stated that the Japanese Minister has strongly objected to the proposal.

The Position In Shanghai.

SHANGHAI, January 18th.

The Shanghai Commissioner of Customs, interviewed by Reuter, stated that the Maritime Customs officials had nothing at all to do with the collection of the surtaxes. It is believed that the surtaxes will be collected by Sun Chuanfang's appointees who, it is understood, will establish a separate office in the Bank of China, which is the Customs' collecting bank.

INFLUENZA IN ENGLAND.

OVER 200 DEATHS IN LONDON.

LONDON, January 18th.

The Ministry of Health announces that there were 289 deaths from influenza during the week ending January 15th, in London and 106 in the great towns of England and Wales.

IMPERIAL TOBACCO CO.'S DIVIDEND.

LONDON, January 18th.

A final dividend of nine per cent plus a bonus of eighteen pence on the ordinary shares was announced by the Imperial Tobacco Company, making a total dividend for the year of 24 per cent.

[THROUGH AMERICAN SERVICE.]

U.S. AND TURKEY.

SENATE'S "EXECUTIVE SESSION'S" ACTION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19th.

The Senate, in its so-called Executive Session, rejected the Lausanne Treaty re-establishing diplomatic and commercial relations with Turkey. The Administration whips failed to get the two-thirds majority necessary for its ratification.

ITALY AND OPIUM.

READY TO ENFORCE HAGUE CONVENTION OF 1912.

In the course of discussion on the Opium Commission, Signor Cavazzini stated that Italy was ready to adopt the necessary measures to enforce the Hague Convention of 1912.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

BRITISH AIR MINISTER.

TOURING NORTH WEST INDIAN FRONTIER.

LONDON, January 18th.

Sir Samuel Hoare, Air Minister, who is now making an aerial tour on the North-West Frontier of India, arrived at Peshawar to-day, from Lahore.

be repeated throughout China, if they should attempt forcibly to regain Concessions which they might well be able to re-arrange by negotiation, and if they should prove themselves unable or unwilling to protect the lives and property of British citizens, then, in the Government's view, it was a paramount duty to see that the liberties of our people who were lawfully carrying on their avocations in a country in which they were legally installed, were protected. (Cheers.)

Shanghai. We had at Shanghai alone some 10,000 British subjects and many millions of British property and if the Chinese authorities refuse to safeguard those lives and interests, it became a duty, which at all costs the Government would discharge, to protect those interests themselves. (Cheers.) Obviously, that might conceivably involve grave consequences and it was on account of that possibility—remote as he hoped it would be—that he thought it his duty to speak on the subject.

(Continued on next column.)

OBITUARY.

A WORLD-FAMOUS JOURNALIST AND WAR CORRESPONDENT.

MR. MARTIN DONOHUE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Jan. 19th.

The death is announced of Mr. Martin Donohue.

[This world-famous journalist and war correspondent was born in Galway, Ireland, in 1860. While a young newspaper writer in Sydney he traced the notorious De Hougmont, an Australian career. He became a war correspondent for the *London Daily Chronicle* in 1898, and saw and wrote much of the Boer War from its start to finish. Subsequently he was attached to the Japanese Army in the Russo-Japanese War. Later, he travelled to America, Australia, China, Japan, Korea and the South Sea Islands. He was in the Turkish Revolution of 1908, and in the following year, he was in the Portuguese revolution, escaping from Lisbon with the first detailed account of the fighting. He was also in the Italian Turke War of the Balkan War. In the Great War he served as an officer in the British Intelligence Corps, acting in Greece, Roumania and Russia. In 1919 Mr. Donohue was a special service officer in the North Persian Expedition. His publications are described as "various" and despite his war and other activities, he occasionally found time to engage in rowing, swimming, cycling and golf. During the past few years he had been resident in Paris, where he acted as the Paris correspondent of the *London Daily Chronicle*.]

A BELGIAN PRINCESS.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 19th.

The death is announced of Princess Charlotte, sister of the late King Leopold and widow of Emperor Maximilian of Mexico, who lost her reason when her husband was shot by Mexican Republicans in 1867.

JAPANESE POLITICS.

THE BUDGET.

TOKYO, January 18th.

The Budget will be submitted to the Lower House for formal discussion next month, provided no dissolution of the Diet intervenes.

The Japanese Cabinet decided that the Budget for the coming financial year would be Revenue, Y.1,168,000,000; Expenditure, Y.1,168,000,000; whereby there is a deficit of Y.100,000,000. The expenditure includes the following items:—Navy, Y.250,000,000; Army, Y.212,000,000.

U.S. BOXING.

START OF ELIMINATION TOURNAMENT.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19th.

Tex Rickard announces that he has concluded negotiations for a heavyweight match at Madison Square gardens on February 18th between Jack Delaney and Jim Maloney. This is the first fight in the Elimination Tournament, the winner of which will contest the world's heavyweight title with Tunney in September.

FOOTBALL.

INTERPRACTICE GAME.

Hong Kong's selected made a good show in their opening practice game when they met a team chosen from the Rest on the Club ground yesterday evening. Bishop was unable to turn out for the Hong Kong side. The team soon settled down to good work but a surprise almost came when the Rest dashed away and Clarke had to deal with a difficult shot

SINO-JAPANESE RELATIONS.

JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER'S STATEMENT.

SYMPATHY WITH CHINA'S ASPIRATIONS.

NO INTERFERENCE WITH DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The Consul-General for Japan has courteously forwarded us the following statement made by Baron Shidehara, Minister for Foreign Affairs, before the Imperial Parliament on January 18th. The part of the speech concerning Japan's policy toward China and Russia was as follows:—

The great international problem for the present moment whereon popular attention is now centered relates to the situation in China. For several years past, China has been the scene of endless civil strife. The warring parties and theatres of war have changed rapidly; but no indication is yet in sight of the restoration of peace and stability. Meanwhile the Southern army, carrying the banner of political and social reforms has gained the upper reaches to the Yangtze, and brought a new element into the civil war in China. Opposite to that movement, various military factions in North and Central China have formed a combination which is known as an army for national security. This will result in the North and the South actually confronting each other in arms and on platform. It is not possible at this moment to estimate how far these events will affect the rights and interests of the foreign Powers or nationals, but for the present it seems particularly advisable for our nation to remain unmoved by any fragmentary or one-sided reports, and to exercise the utmost circumspection and calm judgment. However, a few observations on the existing condition of affairs will be useful.

Chinese To Solve Her Own Problems.

Firstly, we are naturally anxious to see an early re-establishment of order and security in China. We are actuated by an instinctive sympathy with our neighbour and at the same time by the need of self-guarding the industrial and commercial interests for our nationals. This, however, can only be attained by the efforts of the Chinese themselves. Any attempt to force domestic peace by outside pressure would do more harm than good. With the object of lending support to the endeavours of the Chinese people struggling for peace, we have found it necessary to prohibit all supply of arms and loans to China, which may be applied for the purposes of civil war. Since 1919 we have been exercising a most stringent control to make that prohibition effective; and we have no intention whatsoever of relaxing such control.

It is evident that no foreign Power professing to the policy of non-intervention in China's domestic affairs can permit supply of arms or loans that would assist any faction.

Secondly, the Chinese themselves alone must decide who is to assume the reins of Government in China and what her policy is to be. The national life of the Chinese people has grown up with an historical background of several thousand years and amidst peculiar surroundings. Therefore, no political and social institutions from any foreign nation can be imposed on China with lasting success. It seems to me furthermore that even the Chinese people will never tacitly admit foreign intervention for long, and will never obey.

Protection For Japanese Nationals.

Thirdly, our nationals in China are entitled to the complete protection of their persons and property; and to enjoy all guarantees given by the international law which is accepted by whole civilized world. These elementary rights cannot be modified by any political or social changes in China; nor is there any faction denying such rights. Obviously, control on the lawless elements, at present, is inadequate; but we hope such irregularities will gradually be corrected.

The Conference On Chinese Customs.

Regarding the Special Conference of the Chinese Customs Tariff, we sincerely regret that while it was in session the Chinese domestic disturbances assumed such a serious proportion that the Chinese Delegates found themselves unable to take part; and the Delegates of the other Powers issued a joint statement on the 3rd of July, last, declaring the suspension of the session.

Undoubtedly, our delegation's efforts have been widely appreciated, and conducted to the promotion of goodwill between Japan and China.

I would like to add a few remarks on the principals by which our attitude was regulated. Since the conclusion of the Washington Conference, we have made efforts to bring about the early opening of the meeting of the Chinese Customs Conference. When, finally the meeting convened, we at once responded. We have no objection to the levying of surtaxes as provided in the Washington Customs Treaty, but we must make it reasonably certain that such additional Customs revenue shall not be applied directly or indirectly for the purposes of civil war.

We must satisfy ourselves that the proposed measure is generally in conformity with the letter and spirit of the Washington Treaty. Viewed from this light, the early resumption of the conference seems highly desirable for China and the Powers alike. We wish to see responsible men both from the North and the South appointed members of the Chinese Delegation. When the Customs Conference is again opened, we see no reason why our attitude should be changed.

Extra-Territoriality And Treaty Revision.

The report of the Commission on Extra-Territoriality has been already published, and I refer you thereto for details. The Commission has not been empowered to conclude any treaty, nor was their report intended to have binding force upon any party. But it is valuable as it contains recommendations to the Chinese Government, and expresses the opinion that when these recommendations are complied with, several Powers would be warranted in relinquishing their rights of extra-territoriality.

Regarding the proposed revision of the commercial treaty between Japan and China, the Waichiao-pu proposal involves many legal aspects which would appear at least doubtful from the legal point of view. But approaching the subject from a wider perspective, we avoided all discussion of legal technicalities in the treaty revision. We are prepared to consider the legitimate aspirations of the Chinese people with full sympathy and understanding in the interests of Sino-Japanese friendly relations. If China should meet us half way in the same spirit of moderation and goodwill, I have no doubt negotiations will make satisfactory progress. Japan's policy covering all questions relating to Japan and China may be summarised thus:—

To Sum Up.

1. To respect sovereignty and territorial integrity of China, and scrupulously to avoid all interference with her domestic strife.
2. To promote solidarity in the economic rapprochement between the two nations.
3. To entertain sympathetically and helpfully the just aspirations of the Chinese people and to co-operate in efforts for the realization of such aspirations.
4. To maintain the attitude of patience and toleration for the present situation in China, but at the same time, to protect Japan's legitimate and essential rights and interests by all reasonable means at the disposal of the Government.

This is the policy of Japan toward China as already established and observed. We are happy to be able to state that the relations between Japan and China are continuously satisfactory.

THE NEW ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA.

ARTICLES BY HENRY FORD AND TROTSKY.

MARSHAL FOCH ON MORALE IN WAR.

With the issue of three new supplementary volumes (28, 29, 30), the set, Encyclopedia Britannica Co., has completed its thirteenth edition, and the editor and authors may well be proud of their achievement. The essential purpose of the Encyclopedia is to provide a dictionary of knowledge to which the seeker after information on any subject can confidently turn. The last Standard Edition has been brought up to date under the editorship of Mr. J. L. Garvin by the issue of the new volumes.

He has been fortunate in securing the services of many of the most distinguished men of the present day to deal with specific subjects of outstanding importance. The list is a long one. Among the scientific men who have thus collaborated in the production of the new volumes of the Encyclopedia may be mentioned Sir J. J. Thomson, Sir Ernest Rutherford, and also Einstein, the first exponent of the doctrine of relativity.

Mass Consumption.

Among other prominent contributors to these volumes the name of Marshal Foch stands out as the author of an article on the important subject of "Morale in War." Mr. Henry Ford appropriately writes on "Mass Production"; Trotsky is the author of a biography of Lenin; Mr. Bernard Shaw writes on Socialism; Dame Millicent Fawcett on Woman Suffrage; and Professor Gilbert Murray on Greek Literature. And so the list runs on.

Mr. Ford's article is a particularly lucid and interesting one. He says that

"The experience of the Ford Motor Co. has been that mass production proceeds mass consumption and makes it possible by reducing costs and thus permitting both greater use-convenience and price-convenience. If the production is increased costs can be reduced. If production is increased 500 per cent, costs can be cut 50 per cent, and this decrease in cost, with its accompanying decrease in selling price, will probably multiply by 10 the number of people who can conveniently buy the product."

Many people will turn with curiosity to Trotsky's study of Lenin. He writes in a surprisingly mild way.

Lenin's outward appearance was distinguished by simplicity and strength. He was of middle, rather below the middle, height, with the pale face, bright eyes, and his powerful forehead and his still more powerful head gave him a marked distinction. He was tireless in work to an unparalleled degree. He appreciated and loved to the full science, art, and culture. In personal intercourse Lenin was even-tempered, courteous and attentive, especially to the weak and oppressed, and to children.

Marshal Foch.

Marshal Foch ends his fine article on "Morale in War" as follows:

"To sum up, whether we are dealing with the soldier, the high command, the nation, or the Government, in each of these divisions war demands an ever-increasing share of the moral forces whose close union and wise combination are alone capable of producing victory. It is to the insufficiency of certain of these forces, or to the lack of cohesion between them, that we must look to grasp and explain the collapse, in the course of the last war, of certain Great Powers, and likewise of armies of formidable repute, which in themselves certainly did not fall short of that repute."

Among the many subjects dealt with in these new volumes are the changes that have taken place in different countries of Europe and of the world since the Great War; also the many new developments in industry and new discoveries in science. Some of these subjects are necessarily of a highly technical character, and quite rightly no attempt has been made to treat them in a superficially popular manner. The thirteenth edition of the Encyclopedia now completed by the issue of these new volumes constitutes, in sober fact, an up-to-date treasure house of learning, to which the seeker after knowledge may safely turn—to inquire within upon everything.

RACING NOTES.

[By RAPIER.]

In spite of a beastly drizzle there was a big attendance at the Valley to watch the gallops yesterday morning. Mr. and Mrs. E. Humphreys were down accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Jupp and daughter. Mr. Jupp used to be an official at local race meetings, and is at present here on holiday from Hong Kong. Mr. W. G. Pirie, the well-known Shanghai Stockbroker, is a familiar figure round the rails and for keenness and knowledge of racing he is not unlike Mr. F. B. Marshall. Until the latter puts in an appearance at the training the picture will not be complete, as he has been for many years our most businesslike personality at the early morning meets prior to the annual races.

The gallops were naturally on the slow side and it is early yet to worry about times. So far there are very few cracks and practically no really "dud" animals, which augurs well for the meeting.

The rail in the paddock to protect onlookers from the onslaughts of ill-mannered ponies is an excellent idea. The ponies can be viewed from the "safety pen" calmly and dispassionately and the circus is accordingly made more interesting.

The stewards have decided to add to the programme the "Racing Stakes" on the first day. This was the tenth race at the last annual meeting and it will be the same this year. It is a one mile race for griffins of this meeting and ponies that have never won a race with an allowance of 5 lbs. for subscription griffins.

HOCKEY.

CLUB LOSE TO NAVY.

Playing on the United Services Recreation Club ground yesterday afternoon, the Hong Kong Hockey Club 1st XI were beaten by the Royal Navy team by three goals to two goals.

At half time the Club were leading by two goals to one goal, but after the interval the Navy put on two more. In the first half, the Club scored first, the Navy equalised and the Club got the third.

CRICKET.

Volunteers v. I.R.C.

On Sunday, at 3 p.m. sharp at the I.R.C.

Volunteers:—E. J. R. Mitchell (capt.), J. R. Hinton, G. R. Vallack, H. E. Standage, H. V. Parker, J. A. Summers, S. Jex, F. G. L. Wheeler, H. C. Burgess, R. F. Strange, and H. T. Burton.

Volunteers v. Mr. A. A. Buntjahn's XI.

On Sunday, January 20th, at 11 a.m. sharp at the University. Bus leaves H.K.O.C. pavilion at 10.30 a.m.

Volunteers:—E. J. R. Mitchell (capt.), A. C. I. Bowker, C. D. Wales, J. C. Lval, H. V. Parker, G. R. Vallack, H. C. Burgess, H. E. Standage, D. E. G. Nicholson, G. A. Summers, and J. R. Hinton.

ENGLISH TEAM FOR JAMAICA.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

London, January 18th. An English cricket team will leave here on February 1st for Jamaica.

Its exact composition has not yet been definitely settled, but it is understood that it will include the Hon. L. Tennison, Rev. E. Gillingham and Mr. Feeder among other first-class players. The tour will occupy the best part of two months.

LAWN TENNIS.

GERMANS PLAYERS' STATUS.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

London, January 18th.

At a meeting of the Council of the Lawn Tennis Association, it was agreed, in view of the re-admission of Germany to the International Federation, to remove the prohibition against German players competing in the open tournaments in Great Britain, and against British players competing in Germany. Similar action was taken in regard to Turkey and Bulgaria.

It was agreed to inform the United States Lawn Tennis Association that Great Britain favours Germany being allowed to compete in the Davis Cup.

LAWN TENNIS.

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE FIXTURE.

CLOSE MATCH.

The second annual tennis match between the local Oxford and Cambridge Societies was played yesterday on the courts of the Hong Kong Cricket Club. Two years ago when the first match was played, Oxford won easily. Yesterday they were again victorious, but by a small margin, 43 games to 39.

The Dark Blues' victory yesterday was largely due to the partnership of the "veterans" Phillips and Dyer Ball, who contributed 20 games out of the 41 games won. Two of the three Cambridge pairs did well, but the third disappointed. W. Lock Wei, who played at Wimbledon in 1920, played for Cambridge.

The match was best out of 81 games played under the League system, except that nine games were played in each set instead of eleven. The detailed scores were as follows:—

G. R. Sayer and N. L. Smith (Oxford) lost to W. Lock Wei and T. D. E. Pendered..... 4-5
lost to G. Miskin and L. Garmon-Williams, R.N. 4-5
lost to J. R. Wood and E. W. Hamilton..... 4-5

H. R. Phillips and A. Dyer Ball (Oxford):
beat W. Lock Wei and T. D. E. Pendered..... 6-3
beat G. Miskin and L. Garmon-Williams, R.N. 6-3
beat J. R. Wood and E. W. Hamilton..... 3-1

The Hon. Mr. W. T. Southorn and the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax (Oxford):
lost to W. Lock Wei and E. D. E. Pendered..... 2-7
lost to G. Miskin and L. Garmon-Williams, R.N. 2-7
beat J. R. Wood and E. W. Hamilton..... 6-3

Total: Oxford, 42; Cambridge, 39.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

UNITED SERVICES R.C. ANNUAL COMPETITION.

Entries close to-day at 5 p.m. for the annual tennis tournament of the United Services Recreation Club.

The tournament opens on Monday next, and the following events are to be competed for:—

Open Men's Singles.
Handicap Men's Singles.
Open Men's Doubles.
Handicap Men's Doubles.
Open Ladies' Singles.
Handicap Mixed Doubles.
Open Mixed Doubles.
Handicap Ladies' Singles.

BRITISH FILMS MUTILATED.

CHARGE AGAINST AN AMERICAN FIRM.

The value that is set on the British Dominion as a market for American films and the necessity for the British film industry to arm itself at all points against attack are reflected in a letter written by Mr. R. Shaw, manager of the British Film Service—a New Zealand concern—to the editor of the Cinema.

Mr. Shaw makes an extremely serious charge, reflecting commercial dishonesty of the grossest character, against an American company which appears determined to discredit British films at any cost. He says:—

"A great injury is being done to the British film industry in Australasia"—this term comprises New Zealand and Australia—"by an American company releasing here, by purchasing a number of British films for distribution in this territory, the continuity of which has been deliberately destroyed with the words 'A British Film' added at the end of the picture."

"Also on their circulars to the exhibitors is this: 'If you want to have British pictures we will give them to you, but we would not have the nerve to charge you for them.'"

"To destroy the continuity of a film is to cut it recklessly and without regard to the sense or sequence of the scenes depicted."

The editor of the Cinema has communicated to me in confidence the name of the American company concerned.

Mr. Shaw adds: "A very important field of business is awaiting British films, and the time was never more opportune than the present for good British productions."

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[A.P.]

BRITISH MINES BACK TO NORMAL.

4,400,000 TONS OUTPUT IN A WEEK.

Output of the British mines is now almost back to normal. In the week ended December 11th it reached the total of 4,487,900 tons. During the quarter ended December 1926, the weekly output was at the rate of 4,820,000.

During the fortnight preceding December 11th production was doubled. In the week ended November 27th a total of 2,284,000 tons was produced. The figure for the week ended December 4th was 2,292,100. During this time 739,100 wage-earners were employed. In the following week there were 888,600 wage-earners.

QUEEN BESS'S TANKARD.

Holding aloft a gun-metal tankard given to Kingston-on-Thames by Queen Elizabeth in 1601.

Dr. W. E. St. Lawrence Finny, the Mayor of Kingston on December 20th, proposed the health of "Good Queen Bess," at a dinner to the headmasters and headmistresses of Kingston Grammar School, Tiffin Boys' School, and Tiffin Girls' School. Queen Elizabeth endowed the Grammar School. The tankard, said Dr. Finny, was believed to have been fashioned from relics of the Armada. On it are the initials of Queen Elizabeth, "E.R." and underneath, in old English lettering, "For Kingston-on-Thames."

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CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

S.S. "SPHINK"

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

CONSIGNEE NOTICE

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MAR-
SEILLES, also Cargo from
LA-PAULLE, GOGNAC, etc. ex s.s.
"COMMANDANT DORIS", in con-
nection with above Steamer are
hereby informed that their Goods with
the exception of Opium, Treasure and
Valuables are being landed and stored
at their risk into the Godowns of the
Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence
Delivery may be obtained immediately
after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on
unless instructions are received from the
Consignees 12 hours before arrival re-
questing it to be landed here. Bills of
Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned. Goods remaining
unclaimed after Tuesday, the 25th
instant, at Noon, will be subject to
Bent and Landing Charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or
before Friday, the 25th instant,
or they will not be recognized.
Damaged Packages must be left in the
Godowns for examination by the Con-
signees, and the Company's Surveyors.
Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10.00
a.m. on Tuesday, the 25th instant.
No Claims will be admitted after the
goods have left the Godowns.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by
us in any case whatsoever.

J. LIMAGE

Hong Kong, 19th January, 1927. [4456]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVA-
TION CO., LTD.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM

Via SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES for Co's Steamer
"HOBSON"
are hereby notified that the Cargo
will be discharged into Holt's Wharf,
Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees
risk and subject to Terms and Condi-
tions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The
Cargo will be ready for Delivery from
Godown on and after 19th January.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on
unless instructions are received from the
Consignees 12 hours before arrival re-
questing it to be landed here. Bills of
Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned. Goods remaining
unclaimed after Tuesday, the 25th
instant, at Noon, will be subject to
Bent and Landing Charges.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods
are to be left in the Godowns, where they
will be examined on any Tuesday and
Friday between the hours of 10.45 a.m.
and 12 noon within the Free Storage period.
No Claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns, and all
Goods remaining undelivered after
the 25th January, will be
subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must
be presented to the Undersigned on or
before the 25th February, or they will
not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Agents.

19th January, 1927. [4458]

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.
COPENHAGEN.

THE "DAMASK" "DAMASK"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo
are hereby informed that all Goods are
being landed and placed at their risk
into the Godowns of the Hong Kong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence
Delivery may be obtained as soon as the
Goods are landed.

No Claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns, and all
Goods remaining undelivered after the
25th January, 1927, 4 p.m. will be
subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods
are to be left in the Godowns, where
they will be examined by Messrs. Ander-
son & Ash on the 24th January, 1927
at 10 a.m.

All Claims against the vessel must
be presented to the Undersigned on or
before the 25th January, 1927, or they will
not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JOHN MANNES & CO., LTD.,
Hong Kong, 19th January, 1927. [4459]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"WILHELM" LINE

FROM EUROPE.

THE Steamship
"WALTON HALL"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by
her are informed that all Goods are being
landed at their risk into the Godowns
of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Co., Ltd., whence Delivery
may be obtained as soon as the
Goods have left the Godowns, and all
Goods remaining undelivered after 24th
January, 1927, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must
be presented to the Undersigned on or
before 31st January, 1927, or they will
not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods
are to be left in the Godowns, where they
will be examined on any Tuesday or
Friday, between the hours of 10.45 a.m.
and Noon, within the Free Storage period
of One Week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents,
Hong Kong, 17th January, 1927. [4447]

"SUNNING" PIRACY

TRIAL

CAPTAIN PRINGLE GIVES

EVIDENCE.

QUESTIONED AS TO IDENTI-
FICATION OF PRISONERS.THE GREAT FIGHT
RECAPITULATED.

For the second day the ten
Chinese committed to the Criminal
Sessions on charges arising out of
the piracy of the s.s. *Sunning* ap-
peared in the dock at the Supreme
Court yesterday before the Puisne
Judge (Mr. Justice J. B. Wood).

Capt. James Pringle, master of
the *Sunning*, continued his evi-
dence, which occupied the whole of
the morning session, and also the
early part of the afternoon. He
told the story of the piracy and
traced the subsequent movements
and actions of the pirates. He was
questioned by Mr. C. G. Alabaster,
K.C. (instructed by Messrs. Lo &
Lo, and appearing for Nos. 7, 8,
9 and 14 prisoners) as to his identi-
fication of certain of the prisoners.

Mr. H. G. Sheldon (instructed by
Messrs. Hastings, Denny & Bowley,
appears for the defence of Nos. 1,
2, 3, 4, 5 and 20 prisoners).

The case for the Crown is being
conducted by the Assistant Attor-
ney-General (Mr. J. H. B. Nihill).

Capt. Pringle said he had under
his command two deck officers,
Chief Officer Beatty, and Second
Officer Hurst, and the engine room
officers were Mr. Cormack (Chief),
Mr. Orr (Second) and Mr. Duncan
(Third). When the boat left on her
voyage on November 15th, there
were a number of Chinese passen-
gers in the first-class, second-class
and steerage, and there were also
two saloon passengers, a
Russian lady and Mr. Lapsley.

At 3 p.m. on November 15th, the
ship was about twenty-six miles to
the north-east of the Lamecks, and
half an hour later when witness
was in his cabin he was called by
the cabin boy. He drank a cup
of tea and started to read a book
and a quarter of an hour later he
went to the chart room. He had
noticed some noise but did not at-
tach much importance to it as it
was very common when carrying
Chinese passengers, but as it con-
tinued he was going out to see
what was the matter, when the
Second Officer entered the chart
room and made a report to him.

Arms Demanded.

Witness looked through the port
window of the lower bridge and
saw some Chinese flourishing auto-
matic pistols. He walked towards
the port door, which was open, and
said to the men "What do you
want?" There were three men
there who spoke in Chinese, and
witness could not understand what
they were saying. They pointed to
their pistols, and witness under-
standing that they wanted his
arms, took them to his cabin where
he showed them the locker contain-
ing the arms. The locker con-
tained a rifle with fifty rounds of
ammunition, and a revolver with
twenty-five rounds, which the men
took away.

His Lordship: Have these arms
been recovered?

Mr. Nihill: No, my Lord.

Continuing, witness said after
that, they motioned him into the
chart room where they spoke with
reference to the chart. As witness
could not understand, the pirates
brought the wireless operator, who
was Chinese, but he could not
understand them, as he did not
speak the same dialect. One of the
pirates became angry with the wire-
less operator, and struck him on
the jaw, and another man, whom
witness identified as No. 3, pushed
a gun into his (witness's) stomach.

At that moment another man pushed
the threatening pirate away, and
two of them went away with the
Second Officer on to the bridge. A
well-dressed Chinese, wearing horn
rimmed spectacles, and apparently
without arms, then entered the
chart room and spoke quietly to
the wireless operator. Witness
heard him say "Sai Mun" and
then witness knew what they want-
ed. The wireless operator was able
to understand the No. 1 pirate,
and acted as interpreter.

A Dangerous Course.

Witness understood that the
pirates wanted to take the ship to
Ping Hoi, and he agreed to do so.
He understood that the No. 1
pirate arranged that his goods
should not be stolen, and he (wit-
ness) went to his cabin under
escort, and then to the navigating
bridge. There, he found that the
ship's course had been altered on
to a dangerous course, and after
a lot of explaining and trouble, he
succeeded in getting her on a safe
course.

On the bridge witness found the
Chief Officer, Second Officer and
about five pirates. Of these he
identified in the dock Nos. 3, 4 and
20, and also said he thought either
No. 5 or 7 was there, but he could
not be sure. After he had brought
the ship back on to a safe course,
he remained on the bridge until
dinner time, except when he de-
scended to the lower bridge for the
purpose of taking bearings. All
the time he was guarded.

At about half-past four, another
of the Company's ships passed less
than half a mile away, and witness
was unable to dip his flag as was
usually done.

At seven o'clock he went down
to dinner, an armed man escorting
him. In the saloon were the
Second Officer, Second and Third
Engineer, wireless operator, the
lady passenger and Mr. Lapsley.
While they were eating an armed
pirate stood outside the door, and
when they had finished witness re-
turned to the navigation bridge,
still under escort.

The Fight.

At ten o'clock another ship was
sighted which signalled to them but
they were unable to reply. Up to
midnight there were always pirates
on the bridge, usually one on each
side, and as midnight was ap-
proaching the No. 1 pirate came
in and warned him, as he had
been warned before through Mr.
Lapsley. The pirates appeared to
be anxious about Chiang Light,
and at times their demeanour show-
ed that they were excited. At half
past twelve, when the light just be-
came visible, there were two on
the bridge, in addition to witness,
two pirates, the Chief Officer, and
the Second Officer. Witness was stand-
ing in the centre of the bridge,
and after he had observed the light
he walked round to the port side.
Hearing a noise he turned round
and saw one pirate lying flat, and
the Chief and Second Officers with
another man. Witness rushed to
get the ship's lead, found it gone,
and on returning he searched the
prostrate pirate for firearms, and
found nine cartridges.

A pirate, who was guarding the
other people, in witness's cabin
came up the starboard ladder, and
fired twice at the mate, but neither
shot took effect. The Chief Officer
returned the fire, and the man fell
to the bottom of the ladder.
His Lordship: Is he identified?

Mr. Nihill replied that he was
not, as he was believed to have been
killed. He was told that the re-
mains of a body were found near
the bottom of the ladder.

The Second Engineer, Mr. Orr,
hearing a noise, came up from
down below, and the Second Officer
gave witness a revolver. Witness
then went to the port side of the
bridge to defend the ladder there,
and Messrs. Beatty and Orr were
on the starboard side. No one at-
tempted to come up on the port
side, so witness did not have to
use his revolver. Mr. Beatty
descended the starboard ladder and
secured the rifle of the man who
had been shot, and just then there
was a bang on the bridge, which
witness saw came from one of the
pirates who had recovered con-
sciousness. The Chief Officer struck
the man on the head with the rifle
and broke the gun. Mr. Beatty
then took witness's revolver, and
witness found the lead and con-
tinued to guard the port ladder
with it. Witness heard firing both
from the pirates and his officers
on the bridge, but the most seemed
to be done by the pirates.

The Fire Breaks Out.

At two o'clock in the morning,
the ship was losing way, and wit-
ness saw the lights of another
steamer. Then, sent an "S.O.S."
semaphore message, and also sound-
ed the siren for five minutes, but
they received no reply and the ship
passed by. Capt. Pringle added
that she could not have been more
than two miles away. At that time
the ship was on fire, which appear-
ed to have started somewhere in
the vicinity of Mr. Hurst's cabin.

After the ship had gone by, wit-
ness saw people moving on the poop
deck, and saw No. 5 lifeboat being
lowered on the starboard side.
There were about seven people in
the boat, and when it reached the
water it seemed to be very heavy.
Witness thought it was very prob-
able that they had forgotten to
put the plug in the bottom of the
boat, which consequently began to
fill.

In reply to Mr. Nihill, witness
said he could not see whether Mr.
Lapsley was in the boat or not.
The last witness saw of Mr. Laps-
ley was when he entered the chart
room with the No. 1 pirate just
before midnight.

In reply to further questions,
Capt. Pringle said No. 20 was
guarding him on the port side. The
first time he saw the No. 1 pirate
he did not appear to be armed,
but afterwards he was carrying an
automatic.

Cross Examination.

Cross-examined by Mr. Alabaster
Capt. Pringle agreed that, having
undertaken to steer the vessel to
the pirates' base, he never expected
to see any of them again, he
did not expect that he would ever
be required to identify any of them.

Mr. Alabaster: When the No. 6
boat left, to all outward appear-
ance, she took away the last living
pirates, with the exception of those
laid out on the bridge?

Capt. Pringle: Not necessarily.
Heavy seas were running, and some
of the pirates might not have risked
it.

If there were any left they did
not at any rate make any attempt
to run the bridge?—No.

When the *Bluebell* came along-
side and examination was made
anyone who was called a "bad
man" was detained?—All those
against whom there was any evi-
dence were detained.

You had a chance of studying
the pirates then?—No, I was much
too busy. The fire still had a good
hold.

But after the fire was out you
must have seen the men under
guard frequently?—I had many
things to think about.

You have already said that
several of the pirates were much
alike. At the Magistrate's, you were
inclined to mix No. 7 with No. 11.
No. 11 has been discharged.

Capt. Pringle: I am still sure
that No. 11 was very actively
engaged with the pirates.

Mr. Alabaster: You had diffi-
culty with your identifications?
Capt. Pringle: It was difficult
then; it is still more difficult now.

Chief Officer Called.

Mr. T. P. Beatty, the Chief
Officer of the *Sunning*, was called
at the afternoon hearing.

Witness said the first heard a
scuffle outside his cabin, and then
he saw an Indian Guard being dis-
armed. At the same time several
men approached, and he was
bundled with the Chief Engineer
and the Second Engineer into a
cabin.

Eventually, witness went to the
navigating bridge, where he found
only a quartermaster, who was
ordered by a pirate, who appeared
to be in charge to change the
course to South-West. The attitude
of the leader of the pirates was
not menacing, but he occasionally
covered witness and the quarter-
master with a revolver.

Witness went on to speak of the
plan formed by the officers to regain
control of the ship. He said that
he recognized No. 7 prisoner as the
man who hustled the Second En-
gineer into his cabin.

Men Felled.

Shortly after midnight they were
expecting naval assistance, and he
was also keeping a lookout for
Chiang Light. About 12.30 a.m.
he pointed this light out to two
pirates who were on the bridge.
While they were leaning over the
bridge, witness felled both of them.
At the same time a man, who was
on sentry-go outside the Captain's
cabin, came up to the bridge and
opened fire. Witness returned it,
brought this man down and secured
his rifle and other arms. There
was promiscuous firing all over the
ship, and an attack was made on
the bridge. He went on to speak
of the Chief Engineer being used
as a shield during the attack on
the bridge.

Witness also identified No. 20
prisoner as one of the pirate band.
In reply to questions, Mr. Beatty
said he was quite certain that he
had not confused No. 7 prisoner
with another man with regard to
the incident of pushing the Second
Engineer into a cabin. He had no
doubt it was No. 7 and not No. 11
prisoner.

Mr. J. W. Hurst, Second Officer
of the *Sunning* was then called,
but soon after the Court adjourned
until this morning at 10.30.

DRY ECZEMA
TROUBLED BABY
Tossed and Cried at
Night. Cuticura Heals.

"From a baby six months old
my little daughter was troubled
with a dry eczema which first ap-
peared in a rash around her mouth
and chin, behind her ears and on
her back. The irritation caused her
to scratch which made the eruptions
bleed and spread. At night she
tossed and cried and nearly wore
me out."

"I began using Cuticura Soap
and Ointment and in two months
she was completely healed, after
using three cakes of Cuticura Soap
and two boxes of Ointment."
(Signed) Mrs. B. Bottrell, Cleve-
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Cuticura Ointment, 25c. Each
box and Ointment sold throughout the
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Sole Dealers to J. C. Benson, 231
N. 2nd St., St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A.

Try the Cuticura Shaving Stick.

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL
REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, Jan. 19th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 7 p.m.
Barometer	29.90	30.00	30.00
Temperature	63	55	65
Humidity	83	82	81
Wind			
Direction	E-E	North	NNE
Force	3	3	1
Weather	OR	O	O
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.04

Highest open-air Temperature, 18th: 61

Lowest open-air Temperature, 19th: 54

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From January 20th to 26th, 1927.

HIGH WATER. LOW WATER.

Days of Week	Date	High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
Thurs.	20	h. m. 0 21	h. m. 4 23	h. m. 0 8	h. m. 4 33
Fri.	21	10 28	7 22	4 5	5 33
Sat.	22	11 24	6 28	5 58	10
Sun.	23	1 25	5 42	6 38	1 8
Mon.	24	11 37	6 3	7 13	1 7
Tues.	25	1 58	5 3	8 30	2 4
Wed.	26	3 11	4 7	9 38	3 9
		5 52	5 0	10 35	3 7

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN
HONG KONG.

FOR JANUARY, 1927.

STANDARD TIME OF THE 120th
MERIDIAN, EAST OF
GREENWICH.

Date	Sunrise	Sunset
January 20th	7.05 a.m.	6.03 p.m.
" 21st	7.05	6.04
" 22nd	7.05	6.04
" 23rd	7.05	6.05
" 24th	7.05	6.06
" 25th	7.05	6.06
" 26th	7.04	6.07
" 27th	7.04	6.08
" 28th	7.04	6.09
" 29th	7.04	6.10
" 30th	7.03	6.10
" 31st	7.03	6.11

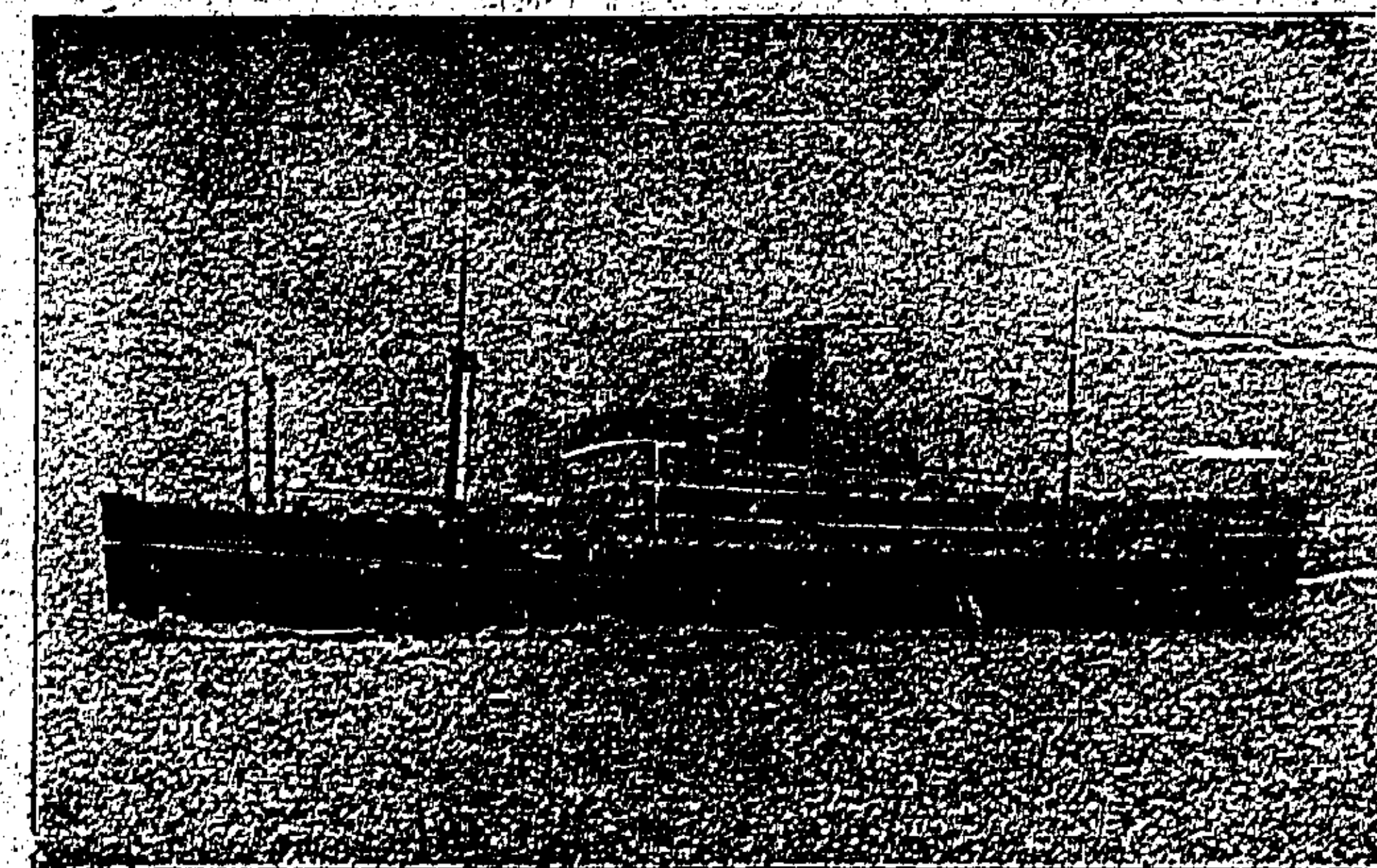
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likely ever to be equalled in diseases arising from impure blood. It sear-
ches out and expels from the vital current every lurking trace of poison-
ous matter, curing blood and skin diseases, scrofulous and glandular
swellings, bad leg abscesses, ulcers, eczema, gonorrhea, syphilis,
or Debility Neck, etc. It improves the general health and quickly
removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking, straining,
spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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GEOPEL OAK, N.W.S., LONDON, ENGLAND.
ALL VETARZO REMEDIES
ARE GUARANTEED
GENUINE.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

AMOI & SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 20th Jan. 11 a.m.
WHEATSWAY, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 20th Jan. 4 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUIYANG"	On 21st Jan. 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"LUCHOW"	On 22nd Jan. 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KIUNGCHOW"	On 22nd Jan. 10 a.m.
SWATOW & HANGKOW	"KINGYUAN"	On 23rd Jan. 10 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI, AMOI & DALNY	"YINGCHOW"	On 23rd Jan. Noon
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"ANKING"	On 24th Jan. 8 a.m.
HAIPHONG	"SHANTUNG"	On 25th Jan. 6 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"TEAN"	On 26th Jan. Noon
SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On 27th Jan. 10 a.m.
SWATOW & HANGKOW	"CHENAN"	On 28th Jan. 6 a.m.
SWATOW & HANGKOW	"KWANGCHOW"	On 30th Jan. Noon

SALOON PASSAGE RATES, HONG KONG TO SHANGHAI and vice versa, have now been reduced to

\$80 SINGLE and \$90 RETURN.

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CARGO AND PASSAGE CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LIMITED.

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THREE NEW VESSELS MAINTAIN A REGULAR SERVICE FROM HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA AND THURSDAY ISLAND. Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.
EXCELLENT & MOST UP-TO-DATE FIRST & SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.
HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

STEAMER	DATE HONG KONG ON OR ABOUT	SAILING HENCE ON OR ABOUT
CHANGTE	8th February	15th February
TAIPING	11th March	18th March
CHANGTE	12th April	19th April

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Sailings from Hongkong.

"CYCLOPS"	Via Suez Canal	25th January.
"CITY OF JOHANNESBURG"	Via Suez Canal	11th February.
"PELUS"	Via Suez Canal	25th February.
"CITY OF BRISTOL"	Via Suez Canal	11th March.
"ATREUS"	Via Suez Canal	25th March.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owner's option.

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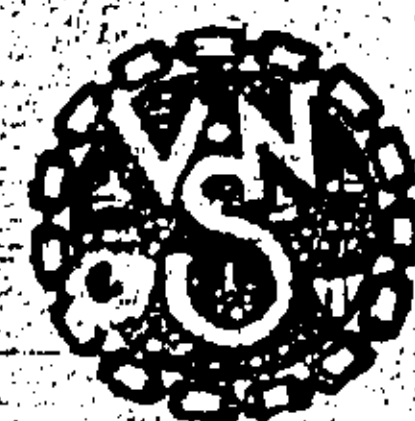
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North Continental Ports.

SAILINGS FOR EUROPE:

"GEMMA"	25th January.
"ZOSMA"	22nd February.
"OOSTERK"	20th March.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:

"OOSTERK"	8th February.
"OUDERK"	6th March.

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Agents, York Building.
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Shipping News

Arrivals and Departures, Passengers, etc.

ARRIVALS.

January 18th.
Amazon Maru, Japanese str., 4,823 tons, Capt. K. Hiraga, from Antwerp via Singapore, which port she left on January 11th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—O.S.K.

Kohryu Maru, Japanese str., 5,327 tons, Capt. S. Hasekawa, from Moji, which port she left on January 13th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—O.S.K.
Prominent, Norwegian str., 1,377 tons, Capt. H. Jensen, from Saigon, with rice and general cargo, lying at buoy No. C44—Karsten Larsen & Co.
Promise, Norwegian str., 1,390 tons, Capt. S. Motvedt, from Kongsnoen, with a full cargo, lying at Stonecutters—Karsten Larsen & Co.

January 18th.
Greiner, Dutch motor ship, 2,754 tons, Capt. H. O. Blitt, from Amoy and Swatow, lying at buoy No. A2—J.C.J.L.
Hydrangea, British str., 561 tons, Capt. R. Elvidge, from Kwang Chow Wan, with a general cargo, lying at Chu On Wharf—Chu On S.S. Co.

Kaojo Maru, Japanese str., 1,198 tons, Capt. Y. Okura, from Swatow, with 500 tons of coal and general cargo, lying at O.S.K. Wharf—O.S.K.

Luchow, British str., 1,331 tons, Capt. J. B. Bruce, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B12—B. & S.

Mau Seng, British str., 2,067 tons, from Sandakan, with timber and general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—Jardine.

Pfalz, German str., 4,578 tons, Capt. C. Pritzel, from Shanghai, which port she left on Jan. 14th, with pigs and general cargo, lying at buoy No. A1—Melchers.

Sphinx, French str., 6,734 tons, Capt. Lemen, from Marseilles, which port she left on December 7th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—M.M.

Sui Sang, British str., 1,594 tons, Capt. P. H. Purcell, from Canton, with a full cargo, lying at buoy No. B9—B. & S.

Tjialak, Dutch str., 3,618 tons, Capt. P. Meerman, from Dairen and Amoy, with beans and general cargo, lying at buoy No. A8—J.C.J.L.

CLEARANCES.

January 18th.
Kohryu Maru, for Singapore.
Kojun Maru, for Tsingtao.
Kronviken, for Saigon.
Kut Song, for Amoy.
Luchow, for Canton.
Nave Mathias, for Hongkong Bay.
Solviken, for Singapore.
Sphinx, for Shanghai.
Tak Hing, for Amoy.
Taikoo Wanyi, for Saigon.
Pfalz, for Singapore.
Vestland, from Samarinda.
Wing Wo, for Kwang Chow Wan.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.
Per s.s. Sphinx, from Marseilles via Ports on January 18th:—Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Kelly, Mr. A. T. Gillespie, Mr. E. Low, Mr. Barkin, Mr. and Mrs. Dwyer, Mr. William Stanton, Mr. and Mrs. Lebrun, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Diego, Rev. B. Penn, Rev. A. Lacruz, Mr. H. Benz, Mr. and Mrs. Eastwick, Mr. and Mrs. B. Vidmer, Mr. Collinet, Mr. S. M. S. Gurray, Mr. and Mrs. Pritchard and baby, Mr. Scalliet, Mr. Werwast, Mr. Van Den Brandt, Mr. Bergmann, Mr. R. Wally, Mr. L. J. Wally, Mr. Guillaume, Mrs. J. E. Cook, Mr. Moxini, Mrs. de Sereny, Mr. P. Wylie, Mrs. Watters, Mr. Lamour, Rev. F. Monce, Mr. and Mrs. Morie, Mr. Lambert, and Miss L. Nicolson.

Per s.s. Aki Maru, from Yokohama and Ports on January 18th:—Mrs. C. A. Peterson, Miss F. E. Wetmore, Mrs. I. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Naylor, Mrs. S. H. Perkins, Miss C. L. Perkins, Master C. H. Perkins, Mr. A. Mirasol, Mr. A. Velo, Miss S. P. Castro, Mr. A. Hood, Mr. J. A. Christie, Mr. W. W. Wilson, Mr. H. S. Cantwell, Mr. I. F. Cantwell, Mr. A. E. Smith, Mr. M. Lyndon, Mr. H. M. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Prashaw, and Mr. A. C. Williams.

DEPARTURES.
Per s.s. Aki Maru, for Australia, on January 19th:—Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Peterson, Miss F. E. Wetmore, Mrs. I. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Naylor, Mrs. S. H. Perkins, Miss C. L. Perkins, Master C. H. Perkins, Mr. A. Mirasol, Mr. A. Velo, Miss S. P. Castro, Mr. A. Hood, Mr. J. A. Christie, Mr. W. W. Wilson, Mr. H. S. Cantwell, Mr. I. F. Cantwell, Mr. A. E. Smith, Mr. M. Lyndon, Mr. H. M. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Prashaw, and Mr. A. C. Williams.

Per s.s. Sphinx, for Shanghai, on January 19th:—Mr. A. Beattie, Mr. Bradley, Mrs. K. Tribe, Mrs. S. Gordon, Mr. D. O. Russell, Mrs. H. Payton, and Rev. Father Ruffini.

SPECIE SALVED FROM "LIENSHING"

TLS 10,000 IN GOLD BARS RECOVERED.
VESSEL NOT LIKELY TO BE REFLOATED.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., owners of the vessel lying near Amberst Rock, the salvage work for four boxes on the Lienshing, each containing gold bars to the value of some £10,000, has been carried out since Sunday afternoon, under the supervision of Mr. Okada, engineer of the Imperial Salvage Co., says the Shanghai Mercury of Friday last.

It is reported that the boxes in question were all successfully hauled up from the treasure room of the ill-fated vessel on Wednesday afternoon by a number of Japanese divers. It is claimed that the specie, shipped by a Chinese native bank in Tientsin, was on its way to Shanghai.

As to the salvage of the hull of the vessel, Mr. Hayashi, engineer of the Tokyo Salvage Co., is conducting a survey. But, according to him, conditions have become so bad that there is little hope of refloating the vessel, and covering the starboard side of the vessel some 16 feet deep.

"SONGBO" SPRINGS LEAK.

MAKES DASH FOR SAFETY.
HONG KONG'S CARGO WILL COME BY NEXT STEAMER.

According to information received by the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes, who are the Hong Kong agents, the s.s. Songbo (500 tons net) which left Haiphong just a week ago, being scheduled to call at Kwang Chow Wan on her way to Hong Kong. Before the intermediate port was reached, however, the sprang a leak and this gave rise to grave fears regarding her safety. Being fitted with wireless, a "S.O.S." signal was broadcast and a dash at full speed was made to reach Kwang Chow Wan.

The Songbo is one of the three steamers operated by the Compagnie Indo-Chinoise de Navigation of Haiphong, the other two steamers being the s.s. Tonkin and Hanoi.

Further information received states that the cargo from Haiphong is being unloaded at the French port, and in all likelihood it will be forwarded by the next steamer of the Company's fleet to Hong Kong. It is further learned that the Songbo, which is somewhat badly damaged, will return to Haiphong.

"PRESIDENT HARRISON."

REJOINING ROUND-THE-WORLD SCHEDULE.
COMPLETELY OVERHAULED AND REFITTED.

The s.s. President Harrison, which went aground near Shanghai some time ago, is leaving that port on Friday of next week, and will rejoin the Dollar round-the-world service.

The liner will then have been completely overhauled, repaired and refitted, and while she has been at Shanghai she has been re-stocked with refrigerated fruits and vegetables from other liners engaged on the service.

SHIPBUILDERS.

SHIP REPAIRERS.
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THE TAKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY.

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—DRY DOCKS—

Length 787 Feet.

Length on Blocks 750 Feet.

Depth on Centre of

SH (R.W.D.T.) 24 ft. 6 ins.

—THREE SLIPWAYS—

Capable of Handling Ships Up to

8,000 Tons Displacement

Electric Crane at Sea Wall, Capable of

Lifting 100 Tons at 70 Feet Radius

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CABLE FLAG: "O" OVER "A.S. PENANG."

THREE FAMOUS LINER CAPTAINS RETIRE.

A "MOEWE" INCIDENT RECALLED.

Three liner commanders who between them have sailed more than 100,000 miles and served in all nearly 100 years with the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., have retired last month. They were:—
Capt. E. W. Morrison, commander of the *Arcturion*, the largest motor-vessel in commission, and commodore of the R.M.S.P. Company;
Capt. J. Pardoe Matthews, commander of the *Arcturion*; and
Capt. G. A. Mackenzie, commander of the *Almanzora*.

Capt. Morrison has 38 years' service to his credit with the R.M.S.P. Company. Capt. Pardoe Matthews was adjudged in an American newspaper competition to be one of the five most popular commanders on the Atlantic. When it became known that he was retiring the members of the Strangers' Club in Buenos Aires presented him with a motor-car.

Liner Sunk on Maiden Voyage.
Capt. Mackenzie in the early days of 1917 left Liverpool in the *Brecknockshire* on that vessel's maiden voyage, destined to be her last. After battling for a week with a great storm the new ship fell in with the notorious German raider *Moewe*. Capt. Mackenzie was blinded in thinking that the raider was a British cruiser which had run short of coal, for after the *Moewe* had fired several salvos across the liner's bows she ran up the British ensign and signalled: "Stop instantly; want coal."

The *Moewe* then revealed her glimmering guns and torpedo tubes. Capt. Mackenzie and his men were transferred and the *Brecknockshire* was sunk.

ANOTHER CUT IN LINER FARES.
ED. A MILE 1st CLASS TO SOUTH AMERICA.

Big reductions in passenger fares from this country to South America were recently announced by the Blue Star Line, whose first sailing from London to Buenos Aires takes place this month. Lord Vestey is head of the line.

The first-class fare from London to Buenos Aires will be £14 below the first-class mail rates at present and £18 below the first-class mail rates of the principal German liner company sailing. The rates work out at a fraction over 2d. a mile.

WITHIN CALL.
The following vessels were expected to be in wireless communication with Hong Kong yesterday:—*President Pierce*, *Kashmir*, *Kashgar*, *Delta*, *West Carmona*, *Trikombong*, *Anger*, *Bahr*, *Taikoo Wan*, *War*, *Brahmin*, *Chakragang*, *Sphinx*, *Soochow*, *Garinthia*, *Aki Maru*, *Kohryu Maru*, *Mishima Maru*, *Kutsang*, *Baynco*, *Taikwa Maru*, *Honolulu Maru*.

ON SALE.
BOUND VOLUMES of the HONG KONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June, 1926.

WITH INDEX, PRICE—\$7.50.
On sale at the HONG KONG DAILY PRESS Office.

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"YATSHING"	Sunday, 23rd Jan. at 7 a.m.
CANTON	"FOOSHING"	Monday, 24th Jan. at 7 a.m.
OSAKA via MOJI & KOBE	"SUISANG"	Tuesday, 25th Jan. at 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUMSANG"	Wednesday, 26th Jan. at 5 p.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"FOOSHING"	Thursday, 27th Jan. at 7 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SAWTOW & SHANGHAI	"WAISHING"	Sunday, 30th Jan. at 7 a.m.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Monday, 31st Jan. at 1 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"POOKSANG"	Tuesday, 31st Feb. at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHEONGSHING"	Wednesday, 9th Feb. at 7 a.m.
OSAKA via MOJI & KOBE	"LAISANG"	Friday, 11th Feb. at 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KITSANG"	Friday, 11th Feb. at 8 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Thursday, 17th Feb. at 5 p.m.

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TELEPHONE: CENTRAL No. 215.

GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hong Kong.	Vessel Discharges Leaves H. Kong.
"GLENOGLE"	p.m., 22nd Jan.	"GLENSHIRE" ... 26th Jan.
"GLENAMOIY"	7th Feb.	"GLENAMOIY" ... 31st Jan.
"GLENABBY"	17th Feb.	"GLENABBY" ... 31st Feb.
"GLENAPP"	3rd Mar.	"GLENAPP" ... 31st Mar.
"GLENLUCE"	20th Mar.	"GLENLUCE" ... 31st Mar.
"OARMARTENSHIRE"	31st Mar.	

Movements are subject to change without notice.

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LOADING FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK via SUEZ.

M.V. "BABY CASTLE" ... Sails on or about 19th February

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FIUME).

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE

"A" CLASS: £72. 10s. 0d. "B" CLASS: £68. 0s. 0d.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

M.V. "VIMINALE" ... Sails on or about 3rd February

M.V. "REMO" ... Sails on or about 3rd March

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

M.V. "BOMOLO" ... Sails on or about 4th February

M.V. "VIMINALE" ... Sails on or about 4th March

M.V. "REMO" ... Sails on or about 5th April

RATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA AND COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

"UMSINGA" ... Sails from Calcutta 31st January

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hong Kong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 1020.

Agents.

[17]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONG KONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers, Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOI & FOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 to 9 Days)

HAIPHONG ... Friday, 21st January, at 1 p.m.

HAIPHONG ... Tuesday, 25th January, at 1 p.m.

HAIPHONG ... Friday, 28th January, at 2 p.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

A DELIGHTFUL CRUISE DE LUXE

BY THE

S.S. "Empress of Scotland"

25,000 Tons Gross, Length 697 Feet

LEAVING HONG KONG, FEBRUARY 13th, 1927.

Via Shanghai, Chinwangtao (for Peking), Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu, Hilo, San Francisco, Balboa (Panama), through the Panama Canal to Cristobal (Colon), Havana.

Arriving NEW YORK, April 12th, 1927.

Two days available for sight-seeing in NEW YORK.

Leave NEW YORK, 14th April.

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Shore excursions and sight-seeing tours at all Ports.

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THE SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

SERVICE OF FAST MOTOR VESSELS

LOADING DIRECT FOR MARSEILLES, VALENCIA, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG AND SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

For SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

m.v. "FORMOSA" ... 30th January, 1927

m.v. "CANTON" ... 4th March, 1927

For further particulars, apply to the Agents:-

GILMAN & CO. LTD. G. E. HUYGEN

Hong Kong. Canton.

N.Y.K. LINE

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.

TENYO MARU ... Monday, 24th Jan., at Noon

KOREA MARU ... Sunday, 6th Feb., at Noon

SHINYO MARU ... Tuesday, 22nd Feb., at Noon

SIBERIA MARU ... Sunday, 6th March, at Noon

* Calls Los Angeles.

SOUTH AMERICA via Japan, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

GINYO MARU ... Saturday, 28th Feb., at Noon

ANYO MARU ... Tuesday, 3rd May, at Noon

MARSEILLES, LONDON, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM

via Ports.

FUSHIMI MARU ... Saturday, 28th Jan., at 11 a.m.

HAKUSAN MARU ... Saturday, 18th Feb., at 11 a.m.

HAKUSAN MARU ... Saturday, 28th Feb.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

MISEIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd Feb., at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd March

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

TASUNO MARU ... Thursday, 10th Feb.

LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.

TATIMA MARU (calls Glasgow) ... Saturday, 5th Feb.

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town.

Dellagora Bay & Algoa Bay.

KAMAKURA MARU ... Saturday, 5th Feb.

HOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

BANGKOK MARU ... Saturday, 22nd Jan.

TOTOBARI MARU ... Saturday, 29th Jan.

CALOUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Raagoon.

PENANG MARU ... Friday, 21st Jan.

MOROKA MARU ... Monday, 31st Jan.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MISHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 21st Jan.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MURORAN MARU (Mojito direct) ... Wednesday, 28th Jan.

KITANO MARU ... Wednesday, 28th Jan.

HAKATA MARU (calls Tokyo) ... Wednesday, 28th Jan.

LIMA MARU (calls Moji) ... Thursday, 27th Jan.

For further information, apply to:-

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone: Central No. 292 (Private exchange to all Dept.).

Shipping News Daily Statement, Shipping Notes, Vessels Expected, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT STATEMENTS.

LOCAL AND THROUGH CARGOES NORMAL.

ONLY THREE BRITISH ARRIVALS.

General merchandise, imported into the Colony and carried for ports beyond Hong Kong during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday, was normal. Of the 13 vessels which came into port, only 3 were British, and the Colony's imports were unloaded from 9 vessels out of the 13 arrivals.

The total amount of general cargo landed here was 16,018 tons, of which, 1,876 tons were from 3 British bottoms.

The heaviest tonnage carried was 7,348 tons by the s.s. *Amazona* Maru, from Antwerp and Singapore. The other four figure returns were registered by the Norwegian steamer *Prominent* and the s.s. *Tayo* Maru. The former arriving from Saigon discharged 2,900 tons, and the latter vessel from Saigon 2,000 tons.

Through freights were manifested on 9 vessels which amounted to 15,941 tons, with 3 British steamers contributing 3,562 tons.

The best returns were shown by the German vessel *Pfalz*, which arrived here from Bremen and Shanghai with 4,800 tons, and the s.s. *Kwa Sang* (British), from Calcutta and Singapore, 3,447 tons.

The arrivals and departures were:- British, 3 arrivals and 4 departures; Japanese, 4 arrivals and 2 departures; Norwegian, 2 arrivals and 1 departure; Chinese, 1 departure; Dutch, 2 arrivals; French, 1 arrival and 1 departure; German, 1 arrival; American, 1 departure. Vessels in port during the period under review totalled 63, of which, 21 were British.

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory, at 4.15 p.m., stated:-

The anti-cyclone has spread southward. Fresh monsoon may be expected along the S.E. coast of China and over the North China Sea.

Local forecast: N.E. winds, moderate to fresh, cloudy.

The M.M. liner *Sphinx* which came into port yesterday from Marseilles brought 15 first-class, 4 second-class, 12 third-class and 84 steerage passengers for Hong Kong. Among the through passengers were 13 for Manila, 94 for Shanghai; 3 for Kobe and 7 for Yokohama. The steamer left Marseilles in the day for Shanghai with 150 additional passengers, all bound for Shanghai.

The s.s. *Atsuta Maru* of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, came into port on Tuesday from Yokohama and ports with about 60 cabin passengers, the majority of whom disembarked here. The steamer left for Australia yesterday with about 50 passengers, of whom 20 joined the ship here.

The N.Y.K. steamers *Korea Maru* and *Siberia Maru* on the San Francisco run will call regularly at Keelung, Formosa, on their outward and homeward voyages, commencing with s.s. *Korea Maru* sailing hence on February 6th. These steamers take only 20 hours from Hong Kong to Keelung, thence proceeding to Honolulu and San Francisco via Shanghai and Japan ports, without any alteration in the scheduled dates, so that facility will be afforded to passengers and shippers who are interested in the port of Keelung.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Achilles (Blue Funnel), due Feb. 1st.

Adriatic (Blue Funnel), due Feb. 13th.

Canton (Swedish East Asiatic), due to-morrow.

Delta (P. & O.), due to-morrow, about 10 a.m.

Kashgar (P. & O.), due to-morrow.

Kashmir (P. & O.), due to-morrow.

Machao (Blue Funnel), due Jan. 22nd.

Mentor (Blue Funnel), due Feb. 3rd.

Meriones (Blue Funnel), due Feb. 17th.

Mishima Maru (N.Y.K.), due to-day.

Muensterland (Hamburg-Amerika Line), due January 23rd, daylight.

Nanking (Swedish East Asiatic), due January 31st.

Patrocius (Blue Funnel), due Feb. 2nd.

Perceus (Blue Funnel), due Jan. 22nd.

President Jackson, due January 30th.

President Madison, due January 22nd.

President Pierce, due to-day.

Rhezenor (Blue Funnel), due Jan. 27th.

Tengo Maru (N.Y.K.), due January 22nd.

SHIPPING MOVEMENT.

The P. & O. s.s. *Kashmir* left Shanghai for this port on the 18th inst. at 3.30 p.m., and is due here on the 21st inst. at about 8 a.m.

M. M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

LIGNES COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).

Monthly Sailing Direct to HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM, DUNKIRK -

s.s. "D. P. BENNETT" ... 15th February.

s.s. "YALOU" ... 15th March.

s.s. "YALOU" due to arrive from DUNKIRK, LONDON, HAVRE about the 21st January.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS (Main Services)

Steamers	Sailings from Marseilles	Arr. at Hong Kong & Sailings for Shanghai and Japan	Sailings from Hong Kong for Marseilles
D'ARTAGNAN	—	—	1st Feb.
SPHINX	—	—	15th Feb.
YORON	31st Dec.	2nd Feb.	1st Mar.
FORTEUS	14th Jan.	16th Feb.	15th Mar.
PAUL LECAT	28th Jan.	2nd Mar.	29th Mar.
G. METZINGER	11th Feb.	16th Mar.	12th April

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

(including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).

A Class, 1st Class, 2nd Class, 3rd Class, 4th Class, 5th Class, 6th Class, 7th Class, 8th Class, 9th Class, 10th Class, 11th Class, 12th Class, 13th Class, 14th Class, 15th Class, 16th Class, 17th Class, 18th Class, 19th Class, 20th Class, 21st Class, 22nd Class, 23rd Class, 24th Class, 25th Class, 26th Class, 27th Class, 28th Class, 29th Class, 30th Class, 31st Class, 32nd Class, 33rd Class, 34th Class, 35th Class, 36th Class, 37th Class, 38th Class, 39th Class, 40th Class, 41st Class, 42nd Class, 43rd Class, 44th Class, 45th Class, 46th Class, 47th Class, 48th Class, 49th Class, 50th Class, 51st Class, 52nd Class, 53rd Class, 54th Class, 55th Class, 56th Class, 57th Class, 58th Class, 59th Class, 60th Class, 61st Class, 62nd Class, 63rd Class, 64th Class, 65th Class, 66th Class, 67th Class, 68th Class, 69th Class, 70th Class, 71st Class, 72nd Class, 73rd Class, 74th Class, 75th Class, 76th Class, 77th Class, 78th Class, 79th Class, 80th Class, 81st Class, 82nd Class, 83rd Class, 84th Class, 85th Class, 86th Class, 87th Class, 88th Class, 89th Class, 90th Class, 91st Class, 92nd Class, 93rd Class, 94th Class, 95th Class, 96th Class, 97th Class, 98th Class, 99th Class, 100th Class.

For full Particulars, apply to:-

CHIEF OF MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Telephone: Central 740, 8, Queen's Road, Hong Kong.

CONSIGNMENT - TRANSHIPMENT - REPRESENTATION.

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AGENTS FOR

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT

Passenger Service

SS "CITY OF LAHORE" ... London, Havre, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 12th February.

FARES to LONDON: First Class £72, Second Class £49 10s.

SS "CITY OF CALCUTTA" ... Marseilles, London, Havre & Hamburg ... 20th March.

FARES: First Class to MARSEILLES £66; to LONDON £72.

Second Class to MARSEILLES £47; to LONDON £49 10s.

AUSTRALIA

Sailings from SINGAPORE on 8th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "CITY OF SPARTA" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney and vice versa.

Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hong Kong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

SS "CITY OF BRISTOL" ... via Suez Canal ... 11th March.

ALSO AGENTS FOR

ANDREW WEIR & CO.

SERVICES TO

BOSTON, NEW YORK & HAVANA ... AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

M.V. "WEIRBANK" ... via Suez Canal ... 20th January.

M.V. "LARGHBANK" ... via Suez Canal ... 20th March.

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA ... ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE

SS "LINHOL" ... from Hong Kong ... 20th April.

Through Bills of Lading issued to East Africa, India, Ceylon, Alagoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay and Capetown.

Through Bills of Lading issued to East Africa, India, Ceylon, Alagoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Kilindi, Port Nolloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay and Madagascar.

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P. & O., British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.) MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS TAKING CARGO FOR

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KASHMIR"	9,005	22nd Jan., Noon	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.
"DEVANHA"	10,135	1st Feb.	Suez, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"MOREA"	10,918	1st Feb.	Marseilles and London.
"ALIPHON"	8,573	5th Feb.	Suez, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KILDERPORE"	8,584	13th Feb.	Suez, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"DELTA"	8,097	18th Feb.	Suez, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KALYAN"	9,144	19th Feb.	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & B'way.
"NELLORE"	8,532	2nd March	Suez, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"MANTUA"	10,962	5th March	Marseilles and London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	12th March	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & B'way.
"NAGPORE"	8,283	14th March	Saigon, Marseilles, London, Antwerp, Hamburg & Rotterdam.
"NYANZA"	7,423	18th March	Suez, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"MONGOLIA"	10,504	19th March	Marseilles & London.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	2nd April	Marseilles and London.
"DEVANHA"	8,135	5th April	Marseilles, London, Antwerp, B'way, Hamburg & Rotterdam.
"KARMALA"	9,128	18th April	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & B'way.
"DELTA"	8,097	27th April	Suez, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KALYAN"	10,950	30th April	Marseilles and London.
"KEYBER"	9,114	7th May	Marseilles, London, Antwerp, Hamburg & Rotterdam.
"KALYAN"	9,138	14th May	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MOREA"	10,138	28th May	Marseilles and London.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piraeus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

Steamship	Tons	Sailings	Destination
"TAKADA"	8,949	24th Jan.	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.
"PALAMBA"	8,100	30th Jan.	do.
"TILAWA"	10,000	11th Feb.	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	14th Feb.	do.
"BEIRATA"	7,841	1st March	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

Steamship	Tons	Sailings	Destination
"ARAFURA"	6,000	28th Jan.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"TANDA"	6,958	4th Mar.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	1st April	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	29th April	do.
"TANDA"	6,958	3rd May	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	1st July	do.

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Japan & Hong Kong to Australia. The P. & O. S.S. Co. Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hilo, Oahu, Kolombangara, Tawao, Timor, Durban, or other ports en route as indicated on the shipping schedule.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:-

The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via Suez Canal.

The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

Steamship	Tons	Sailings	Destination
"DELTA"	8,097	21st Jan., 4 p.m.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	22nd Jan., 6 a.m.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"TALMA"	10,000	27th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,962	4th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"NELLORE"	8,532	5th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"NAGPORE"	8,283	7th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"BEIRATA"	7,841	7th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"TANDA"	6,958	8th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"TAKLIWA"	10,000	18th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MONGOLIA"	10,504	18th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"NYANZA"	7,023	18th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	4th March	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KEYBER"	9,114	5th March	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	8th March	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KARMALA"	9,128	18th March	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,950	5th April	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"DELTA"	8,097	1st April	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	5th April	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"NELLORE"	8,532	15th April	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,138	15th April	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"NYANZA"	7,023	29th April	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MOREA"	10,953	29th April	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Bangkok must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the or carrying steamer.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.

Parcels exceeding 100 lbs. must be sent by air to be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

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First Class on the Pacific. First Class on American or Canadian Railways. First Class and Second Class on the Atlantic. Choice of Trans-Continental Railways. Any Line on the Atlantic. Through Accommodation and Booking Arranged.

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"PRESIDENT JACKSON" ... Jan. 27th, 6 p.m.

"PRESIDENT MCKINLEY" ... Feb. 8th, 6 p.m.

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